

# THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

At \$2 per annum, in advance, or  
\$2 50, if not paid within the year.

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"Resist with care the spirit of innovation upon the principles of your Government, however specious the pretence."—WASHINGTON.

VOL. XVI.

GETTYSBURG, PA. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1862.

NO. 17.

## "CLAY, LIBERTY, AND UNION!"

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.  
FOR PRESIDENT,  
**HENRY CLAY, of Ky.**  
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,  
**JOHN SEABOARD, of Pa.**

**FOR SALE.**  
THE UNEXPIRED TIME OF A  
**NEGRO BOY,**  
Who has about seven years to serve.  
Inquire of  
**J. B. McPHERSON.**  
Gettysburg, Feb. 14. if

## SPLENDID SCHEME!

THE FOURTH CLASS OF THE  
**UNION CANAL LOTTERY**  
WILL BE DRAWN ON  
**Saturday the 25th of Feb.**  
54 Number Lottery—8 Drawn Ballots.  
SCHEME.

1 prize of \$30,000	10	400
1	10,000	300
1	8,000	100
1	5,000	50
1	4,892	40
11	1,000	20
10	500	10

**Tickets, \$10, Halves, \$5,**  
Other Shares in proportion.

FOR SALE AT  
**CLARKSON'S.**  
Gettysburg, Feb. 14. if  
Drawn Numbers in Class No. 3,  
12 51 27 4 22 31 41 26

## ATTENTION!

**Gettysburg Guards!**  
YOU will parade at your usual  
place, on **Wednesday the 22d inst.**  
at 10 o'clock, A. M. in complete uni-  
form—each member provided with 10  
rounds of blank cartridges.  
By order, **G. ARMOR, O. S.**  
Feb. 14. tp  
The 'Guards' will dine at the  
house of Mr. James Gourley, where  
such citizens of the Borough, and oth-  
ers, who feel disposed to participate  
with them, are respectfully requested  
to leave their names.

## NOTICE.

ALL those persons indebted to the  
subscriber, by Bond, Note, or  
Book account, are requested to call and  
discharge the same before the **first day**  
of **March next.** In those cases, where  
the sum may be too considerable to be con-  
veniently paid at that time, he desires  
that the interest thereon may be dis-  
charged.

**WILHELMAS HOUGHTLIN.**  
Feb. 7. 4t

## Journeymen Carpenters WANTED.

THE subscriber will give good wa-  
ges and constant employment to  
one or two Journeymen Carpenters, if  
immediate application is made.  
**WILLIAM KERR.**  
Liberty township, Feb. 7. 3t

## Dwelling-House FOR SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale,  
at the Tavern of Philip Heagy,  
in Gettysburg, on **Saturday the 25th day**  
of **February inst.** at 3 o'clock, P. M. the  
2 story weather-boarded DWELLING  
HOUSE, and Half Lot of Ground, at  
present occupied by Hugh Denwidde,  
in Baltimore-street, west side, 2 or 3  
doors above Middle-street. Persons  
desirous of purchasing, may call on A.  
B. KURTZ, who will shew the property,  
and make known the terms of payment.  
**MATHIAS MYERS.**  
Feb. 7. 15

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate  
of **FREDERICK BAUGHER,**  
deceased, are requested to make pay-  
ment, on or before the **1st of March next;**  
and those having just claims against  
said Estate, are requested to present  
them, properly authenticated, to **Fran-  
cisk Baugher,** one of the Executors,  
on or before said day, for liquidation.  
**ISAAC BAUGHER,** Esq.  
**FRED'K BAUGHER,** Esq.  
Abbotstown, Jan. 24. 1t

## FOR SALE.

In the Borough of Gettysburg,  
**That two-story Brick**  
**Dwelling-house,**  
A few doors west of Mr. Ferry's Inn,  
recently occupied by Dr. Smyser. The  
payments, if desired, will be made very  
accommodating. For further particu-  
lars, inquire of the occupant.  
Jan 17. if

**Very Diminutive.**—A Kentuckian who  
had just witnessed an act of exceeding  
meanness thus gave way to his feelings.  
—Ten thousand such souls as these, he  
said, might live in the shell of a Tobac-  
co seed—and have rooms to let!

## POETRY.

### A MOTHER'S SMILE.

A Mother's smile! oh, who can tell  
The charms of that enlivening spell!  
What did our infant cares beguile!  
The young heart's joy—a Mother's smile!

Oh! it is bright, and brighter far  
Than the first ray of evening's star;  
Soft as the Moon, when from her bow'r  
She flings her light at midnight hour!

When health declines, and sorrows spread  
Their pale-fac'd legions round our bed,  
A Father's care may soothe our woes,  
And lull the spirit to repose—

But give me in the sunless hour,  
When Fate displays her darkest pow'r,  
That light, enkindled from above,  
A Mother's smile! the beam of love.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**Mr. Printer.**—The excellence of the  
moral contained in the following little  
article, I think, will be evident to all;  
and I have been induced to cut it out  
of a paper and send it to you, with a  
hope that you will think it of sufficient  
merit for a place in your literary page.  
Some one, like myself, may profit by  
the lesson of the "alarm-watch," by  
asking himself if habit has not rendered  
some folly or vice so familiar to his  
mind, as to blunt the sensibilities so  
much, that he has become accustomed  
now to that which he should at one  
time have spurned from him. Trust-  
ing the reader will profit by the deli-  
cate admonition therein contained, I  
commend it to notice. B.

### THE MORAL OF AN ALARM-WATCH.

Thompson's beautiful description of  
the pleasures of early rising inspired  
me with great respect for the habit; but  
it is said that the recreant bard sinned  
shamefully against his own poetry; that  
he seldom rose earlier than ten, and  
was so indolent as to stand under a  
peach tree, with both hands in his pocket,  
gnawing a peach from the bough;  
and I must confess that I, his admirer,  
am half as great a sinner as himself.—  
Nevertheless, I have always had a very  
philosophical theory on this subject.  
I have always maintained, that it was a  
fine thing to walk a few miles before  
breakfast—I tried it once, and came  
home "with the pearls upon my feet,"  
and a legion of busy imps gnawing and  
tearing my brain. I was stupid and  
miserable the whole day after. How-  
ever, I was easily convinced that all  
this was because I was unused to the  
experiment. I maintained my theory,  
and gave up the practice. But, like  
other wayward mortals, I felt some oc-  
casional twinges of conscience; I could  
not bring myself to the same state of  
mind as the man who loved pork ex-  
cessively, and mourned that he was not a  
Jew, that he might have the pleasure of  
eating and sinning at the same mo-  
ment; so I bought an alarm-watch.—  
Loudly and faithfully the machine did  
its office—it rattled and buzzed in my  
ear like a steam engine. I raised my  
head, wondered whether it could be so  
late, thought it looked very cold, and  
went to sleep again. The same thing  
occurred several days in succession;  
yet I was still scrupulously exact in ar-  
ranging the noisy monitor. At last, I  
heard no more of it. I excused my late  
rising by saying that my watch was out  
of order. I carried it to the maker,  
and complained that it did not wake  
me. He examined it carefully and pro-  
nounced it perfectly in order. "When  
it roused you, did you rise immedi-  
ately?" he asked. I was ashamed to con-  
fess that I had never obeyed its warn-  
ing. "Then the mystery is all solved,"  
replied the watchmaker: "Those who  
do not attend to an alarm-watch soon  
cease to hear it; the drowsy ear be-  
comes accustomed to the sound."

"Surely," thought I, "there is a salutary  
moral, if mortals would but lay it to  
heart!"  
Being of a social disposition, I at  
that time indulged myself in a game of  
whist now and then, the habit gradu-  
ally increased, until I found myself at the  
card table almost every evening. At  
first I felt uneasy under the conscious-  
ness of wasting so much time; but such  
thoughts troubled me less and less. I  
know not what might have come of it,  
had I not looked at my alarm-watch.

I lately saw a New England lady,  
who had been residing at the South a  
few years. "I was shocked at the idea  
of keeping slaves, when I first went to  
the South," said she; "but really it is so  
convenient not to be forever changing  
domestics, and after all they don't seem  
to be as miserable as one would think  
they might be."

"Thanks to Divine Providence, who  
fits the human mind to its situation,"  
said I.—"No thanks to our own self-  
ness and tyranny." Then I told her the  
history of my alarm-watch.

Seeing a fair young creature with na-  
ked shoulders, I ventured to speak of  
the immodesty of the fashion. "I felt  
guilty the first time I wore so low a  
dress," she replied; "but I don't mind  
it now; every body dresses so, you

know." I thought of my alarm watch,  
and sighed.

And who is there that may not find  
fitting occasion in his own life to apply  
the moral of the alarm watch? The  
profligate feels ashamed of his first ex-  
cesses; the drunkard is restless and  
miserable when he first brings upon  
himself the fiery curse; the knave feels  
the sting of guilt, when he commits his  
first fraud; the young votary of the  
world often feels a heart yearning for  
something purer and more satisfactory  
than he finds in the insipid game of fash-  
ion; and never, without an inward  
struggle, did women consent to ex-  
change principle and affection for  
worldly ambition and selfish policy.

The alarm watch is in perfect order;  
but they who disregard its warning,  
soon cease to hear its voice.

Mass. Journal.

### THE SABBATH.

The following is an extract from Black-  
stone's Commentaries:

"Profanation of the Lord's day" says  
Blackstone, "is an offence against God  
and religion, punishable by the munici-  
pal law. For besides the notorious in-  
decency and scandal of permitting any  
secular business to be transacted on that  
day, in a country professing Christian-  
ity, and the corruption of morals that  
usually follows its profanation, the  
keeping one day in seven holy, as a  
time of relaxation and refreshment, as  
well as for public worship, is of admir-  
able service in a state, considered mere-  
ly as a civil institution. It humanizes,  
by the help of conversation and society,  
the manners of the lower classes, which  
would otherwise degenerate into a sor-  
did ferocity, and savage selfishness of  
spirit;—it enables the industrious  
working man to pursue his occupation  
in the ensuing week with health and  
cheerfulness; it imprints on the minds  
of the people, that sense of their duty  
to God, so necessary to make good citi-  
zens; but which would be worn out  
and defaced by an unremitting contin-  
uance of labor without any stated times  
for recalling them to the worship of  
their Maker."

**A Practical Application.**—While our  
intelligent friend John Ridge, or Skat-  
le-le-loh-skee, as he is called in his na-  
tive dialect, was reading Col. Hayne's  
speech, at our elbow, a day or two  
since, on coming to the following pas-  
sage, he made a practical commentary,  
which struck us very forcibly, and we  
commend it to the attention of Col.  
Hayne himself. The passage of Col.  
H. to which we refer, is this:

"Fields abandoned; the hospitable  
mansions of our fathers deserted; agri-  
culture drooping; our slaves, like  
their masters, working harder and far-  
ing worse; the planter striving, with  
unavailing efforts, to avert the ruin  
which is before him. It has often been  
my lot, Sir, to see the once thriving  
planter reduced to despair, cursing his  
hard fate, gathering up the small re-  
mnants of his broken fortune—and, with  
his wife and his little ones, tearing him-  
self from the scenes of his childhood,  
and the bones of his ancestors, to seek,  
in the wilderness, that reward for his  
industry, of which your fatal policy  
has deprived him."

Now, said Mr. Ridge, this is figura-  
tive with the South Carolinians, but  
with us it is reality. It is a terrible  
thing, even in the imagination of Col.  
Hayne, for his people to be compelled  
to emigrate "with their wives, & their  
little ones, tearing themselves from the  
scenes of their childhood, and the  
bones of their ancestors, to seek in the  
wilderness the reward of their industry,  
of which the fatal policy of the govern-  
ment, as he says, has deprived them."  
But as it regards the poor Cherokees,  
Col. H. thinks it is all right enough.—  
With tears in his eyes, lest some Caro-  
linian should be compelled to move in-  
to a new country, at some time or oth-  
er, he hesitates not to vote for all the  
measures intended to drive a whole  
people from their own fields, and their  
father's bones. When we were warri-  
ors and hunters, we could move about  
much easier. But at your invitation,  
we have thrown aside our weapons, we  
have relinquished the chase; we have  
cleared our fields; we cultivate the  
earth, and draw our sustenance from  
her bosom. And yet it is all right with  
Col. Hayne that we should be torn up,  
and rooted out, and driven into the wil-  
derness again, to commence the work  
of civilization anew, or in desponden-  
cy, sink into the savage state again.

N. E. Com. Adv.

**Potatoes.**—It is said that in Ireland  
they keep their potatoes from deterio-  
rating in kind, size and quality, by cut-  
ting from each potato for planting a  
peculiar and obvious eye which is sur-  
rounded by smaller eyes. The practice  
is said to have been introduced at  
Worcester, and pursued for some-  
time with success.

Good potatoes have been lately dug  
in Maine—whence it is inferred that  
they may keep very well in winter in  
their common hills.

### DANGER AND DELIVERANCE.

A Mr. BAILEY, who lives on the is-  
land opposite to Jersey Shore, in Lyco-  
ning county, had an *adventure* on the  
Susquehanna on Friday last, which for  
novelty and danger has no equal in the  
occurrences of these modern times.—  
Our informant was an eye witness to  
the closing act of the tragical event, and  
its truth we will vouch for on the mer-  
its of his veracity. Mr. Bailey had a  
ruler, which was frozen in the river  
some distance from the shore, and sup-  
posing that the ice would soon break up,  
concluded to have it brought to the is-  
land. He had succeeded in cutting it  
loose, and sent his hired man for the  
oxen to haul it out. In the absence of  
this person, the ice on the river sudden-  
ly started; and when he returned to the  
shore, he discovered Mr. Bailey in the  
flat, in the middle of the river, surround-  
ed by ungovernable cakes of ice, with-  
out a pole or paddle to protect his boat  
from their bumps, or to assist him in  
escaping from the threatened danger.  
The circumstance occurred in the morn-  
ing, and soon attracted the attention of  
the people, who followed along the  
banks of the river, watching, with anx-  
ious alarm, his perilous situation, but  
possessing no means wherewith to re-  
scue him. The horrid feelings of these  
witnesses—of his distressed family—  
and of this now forlorn and distracted  
man himself, can scarcely be imagined.  
But in merely noticing the occurrence,  
we will permit Mr. Bailey to float down  
the river until he arrives within a short  
distance of the Muncy Dam, without any  
remark.

It was just breaking day—the cries of  
the distressed man sounded over the a-  
queous expanse, and echoed from hill  
to hill, awakening the neighboring resi-  
dents from their peaceful slumbers to  
feelings of the most indescribable hor-  
ror. It was the piercing cry of actual  
distress—they were the repeated shouts  
of a fellow mortal, whose mind had be-  
come frantic from a knowledge of the  
danger which now stared him full in  
the face! But a few hundred yards  
further, and he must enter a place, from  
which it would be a miracle if he es-  
caped the cold grasp of the "King of Ter-  
rors!"

The awful period had arrived—the  
dim light of the morning could just en-  
able the alarmed multitude to discover  
a dark form entering the fearful spot!  
—The noisy tumult of the falling wa-  
ters had rendered his cries of agony  
inaudible—and he stood in the rear end  
of his frail bark, his hands clasped in  
supplication, awaiting the issue of his  
descent! Then he was seen entering the  
" yawning gulf," which had been  
but a short time before created by the  
same elements that now appeared so  
fully determined on consigning him to  
a premature dissolution!

He had disappeared!—each tearful  
eye had lost all traces of his form—and  
a doleful murmuring among the pity-  
ing and terrified spectators, proclaimed  
at once their melancholy impression,  
that he had "sunk to rise no more!"

Joy, inexpressible joy, beamed on e-  
very countenance when they again de-  
scribed Bailey and his flat, floating a-  
mong the ice-cakes; and each heart was  
filled with hope, when to the inquiry,  
"Are you safe?" he vigorously and ex-  
ultingly responded, "Bailey is yet alive!"  
Then did those who had horses and ve-  
hicles, hasten to alarm the citizens of  
Milton, and prepare means for his de-  
liverance from this wretched situation.  
The Bridge was the only place from  
whence they could carry their plans in-  
to execution; and preparations were  
made accordingly. With anxious soli-  
citude they now awaited his arrival with  
the current; and in this they were soon  
gratified. He now floated near the  
bridge—a rope was thrown him—he  
catches it, fixes a noose round his foot,  
and seizing the rope with his hands,  
gives the signal to "hoist," and in a few  
moments more Mr. Bailey is freed from  
the dangers of starvation and drowning,  
& safely placed upon the Milton bridge.  
His joy at being thus providentially de-  
livered was indescribable and unbound-  
ed—for a time he seemed perfectly in-  
sane, weeping and laughing alternately,  
and caressing his deliverers with  
thanks and fondling. Every eye that  
witnessed this extraordinary scene, was  
filled with tears, and every heart seem-  
ed absorbed in the happy consequen-  
ces of his rescue from the most tortur-  
ing and horrible situation that could  
be imagined. The distance which he  
floated was forty-six miles, and the time  
occupied about twenty-four hours.  
Union Times of February 10.

The Philadelphia Gazette relates a  
curious case of conversion, whether  
spontaneous or not, the Chronicle of  
the fact does not decide. It appears  
that just as the southern mail was leav-  
ing Philadelphia for the north, the  
mail bag was discovered to be on fire.  
It was burned, only a few of the letters  
being saved, and that some of the papers  
of opposite opinions, had got to-  
gether and were consuming each other  
up, somewhat after the manner of the  
Kilkenny cats.—Several packages were

burning, and one was quite in a blaze.  
It is supposed to have arisen from un-  
extinguished sealing wax;—or perhaps  
from spontaneous combustion. Con-  
jectures as to any other cause are, to use  
the ordinary parlance, shrouded in mys-  
tery."

—COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 1.  
**Fatal Accident.**—We regret to stat-  
e that a deplorable accident, which re-  
sulted in the instant death of a gentle-  
man from Cincinnati, took place at an  
early hour yesterday morning, near Big  
Darby Creek, about fifteen miles west  
of this place. The deceased, whose  
name we have been informed was An-  
thony GRAHAM, was on his way to the  
East; when, owing to the slippery state  
of the road, the stage which was crowd-  
ed with passengers, suddenly turned o-  
ver. Mr. Graham was sitting near one  
of the doors; and, it is supposed, either  
attempted to jump out, or fell out,  
and was caught under the falling vehi-  
cle. Every exertion was promptly  
made to extricate him from his peril-  
ous situation; but before the stage  
could be righted, the vital spark had  
fled forever. He was a young man, and  
had emigrated from New-York only a  
short time since.

The Columbia Spy, of Thursday  
week, gives a detailed account of the re-  
cent fresher at that place, and the de-  
struction of the Columbia Bridge.—  
The whole length of the bridge was  
5690 feet, of which about one third is  
gone, and the remainder more or less  
injured. It was commenced in 1812,  
and made passable in 1814, and never  
before, received any serious injury from  
ice. The cost was about \$232,000.—  
Much injury was done to private prop-  
erty near the river. The Spy says:  
"There is reason to believe that the in-  
jury sustained by the public works is  
very light—one side of the east end of  
the bridge at the head of the canal ba-  
sin was undermined, and the wood work  
is in a reclining situation; the small  
bridge over Shawnee run was raised  
from its foundation, but otherwise is  
not much damaged. The outer wall  
of the canal between this and Marietta,  
withstood the pressure in a manner  
which speaks volumes in its favor."

Reporter.

In Prussia and Russia the cholera  
has spared all persons employed in the  
manufactories of tobacco or snuff, the  
tan-yards and medical laboratories.—  
The smoke of tobacco seems to neu-  
tralize most animal miasmata, and is  
generally considered as a preservative  
against the cholera: accordingly the  
Prussian, Austrian and Russian magis-  
trates have given permission to smoke  
in the streets.

**Leap Year.**—The following is extract-  
ed from an old volume printed in 1606,  
entitled "Courtship, Love and Marri-  
mony."

Albeit it is now become a parte of  
the common law in regard to the social  
relations of life, that as often as every  
bissextile year dothe return, the ladies  
have the privilege during the time it  
contineth, of making love unto men,  
which they may do either by words or  
looks, as unto them it seemeth prop-  
er; and moreover no man will be enti-  
tled to the benefits of the clergy who  
dothe refuse to accept the offers of a  
lady, or who doth in any wise treate  
her proposal with slight or contumely.

**Anecdote.**—Henry VIII. of England,  
being on bad terms with Francis I. re-  
solved to send an ambassador charged  
to speak haughty words; and for the  
fulfilment of this commission, he chose  
an English bishop in whom he had  
much confidence, and believed very fit  
for this purpose. As soon as the pre-  
late knew the object of his embassy,  
fearful of losing his life, if he spoke to  
Francis in the manner his master wish-  
ed, he represented the danger to which  
he exposed him, begging with earnest-  
ness to be exonerated from the mission.  
Fear nothing, replied Henry, if the  
king of France takes away thy life, I  
will order the heads of as many French-  
men as are in my states to be cut off—  
So I believe, replied the bishop; but  
permit me to say that of as many heads  
of the French you cause to be cut off,  
none will fit me as well as my own.

Lord Kelly, who in redness of nose  
surpassed Bardo's himself, having a  
temporary quarrel with Foot, once rode  
through Northend, with the intention  
of avoiding his old acquaintance; but  
Foot being at the drawing room win-  
dow, saw him pass by, and, with all the  
familiarity of ancient friendship, called  
out, "Hylo! Hylo! my Lord, pray  
don't do the honor to alight and walk in."  
"Not now," was the reply. "Well, if  
you won't I can't help it; but let me en-  
treat you to do me the favor of some oth-  
er time; my preaches are very back-  
ward, and if you will any day stand two  
or three hours with your nose fronting  
my south wall, it will ripen them more  
than two or three days' sunshine  
would."



## Receipts &amp; Expenditures of Adams C'ty.

Commissioners' Office, Adams County, Pennsylvania.

AGREEABLY to an Act of Assembly, entitled, "An Act to raise County Rates and Levies," requiring the Commissioners of the respective Counties to publish a statement of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES yearly.—We, the Commissioners of Taxes of said County, do Report as follows, viz:—From the 7th of January, 1831, to the 5th of January, 1832, both days included:—

DR.	Dolls. Cts.
To outstanding Tax at last settlement	5,962 77
Ground Rents in hands of James Gourley	35 03½
Arrearage Duplicate	725 44
Balance of George Ziegler's Bond	115 00
Ground Rents in hands of C. Chritzman	44 00
Tax assessed for 1831	10,349 36
Ground Rents, due January, 1831	199 00
Cash of D. Wills, Esq. for an Estray sold	6 00
Cash on hand at last settlement	2,149 85
Jury Verdicts and Fines in hands of P. Heagy, late Sheriff	414 48
Addition to Tax Duplicates	18 99
	\$20,019 97½

THE TAX ASSESSED FOR 1831, IS AS FOLLOWS:		
George Irwin, Hamiltonban,	655 55	
Daniel Geisselman, Berwick,	653 36	
James Renshaw, Germany,	601 05	
Valentine Hollinger, Reading,	656 00	
Isaac Durbin, Mountjoy,	494 20	
John Duffield, Tyrone,	383 26	
James Patterson, Hamilton,	472 61	
Nicholas Groop, Huntington,	454 35	
George Myers, Jr., Latimore,	433 39	
John Emlet, Conowago,	693 36	
James Scott of D. Liberty,	551 86	
George Brinkerhoff, Mountpleasant,	760 87	
Anthony Deardorff, Franklin,	709 95	
C. Chritzman, Borough,	485 51	
Michael Miller, Cumberland,	702 30	
Jacob Taughinbaugh, Straban,	760 41	
Jacob Smith, Sen., Menallen,	801 31	
	\$10,349 36	

## THE OUTSTANDING TAX APPEARS TO BE IN THE HANDS OF THE FOLLOWING COLLECTORS:

1820 John Marshall,* Berwick,	4 89
1823 Michael Snyder, Germany,	1 05
1825 Adam Swope, Borough,	125 46
" Wm. Cobean, Cumberland,	1 26
1827 Caleb Beales, Latimore,	52 09
1828 Peter Deardorff, Reading,	46 62
" James White, Jr., Liberty,	2 00
1829 Henry Albert, Reading,	86 92
" Michael Kitzmiller, Conowago,	44 82
" Jesse Seabrooks, Hamiltonban,	3 00
" John McIlwain, Mountpleasant,	139 86
" P. Bishop, Jr., Germany,	57 00
1830 C. Picking, Hamilton,	150 66
" P. Voglesong,† Berwick,	105 72
" John Marshall,* Hamiltonban,	69 71
" John Bream, Sen., Tyrone,	35 86
" Samuel Kennedy,* Huntington,	88 36
1831 George Irwin,* Hamiltonban,	399 03
" James Renshaw,* Germany,	601 05
" Isaac Durbin,* Mountjoy,	229 20
" John Duffield,* Tyrone,	220 26
" James Patterson, Hamilton,	62 61
" Nicholas Groop, Huntington,	350 35
" George Myers, Jr.,* Latimore,	205 14
" John Emlet, Conowago,	275 36
" James Scott,* Liberty,	456 86
" Geo. Brinkerhoff, Mountpleasant,	335 89
" Anthony Deardorff, Franklin,	269 95
" Michael Miller, Cumberland,	567 30
" Jacob Taughinbaugh, Straban,	396 41
" Jacob Smith, Menallen,	405 31
	\$5,790 01

Those marked thus [\*] have since paid part—thus [†] in full.

## AUDITORS' REPORT.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County.

WE, the subscribers, being duly elected AUDITORS to settle and adjust the Public Accounts of the Treasurer and Commissioners of said County, and having been sworn or affirmed agreeably to law, REPORT the following to be a General Statement of the said Account, from the 7th day of January, 1831, to the 5th day of January, 1832—both days included:—

ROBERT SMITH, Treasurer, and Commissioners—in Account with the County of Adams.

DR.	Dolls. Cts.
To outstanding Tax, January 6, 1831	\$5,962 77
Quit-rents in hands of James Gourley	35 03½
Arrearage Duplicate	725 44
Balance of George Ziegler's Bond	115 00
Quit-rents in hands of Christian Chritzman	44 00
Tax assessed for 1831	10,349 36
Cash of David Wills, Esq. for an Estray sold in Franklin township	6 00
Balance of last settlement	2,149 85
Jury Verdicts and Fines in P. Heagy's hands	414 48
Addition to Tax Duplicate	18 99
	\$20,019 97½

WE further Report, that we have examined the items which compose the above Account, and certify that they are correct—and that the Balance of Two Thousand Nine Hundred and Two Dollars and Ninety-Six and an half Cents, is in the hands of the Treasurer.

February 12.

CHARLES KETTLEWELL, } Auditors.  
JOHN MEKESON, }

## CR. BY ORDERS PAID, AS FOLLOW, VIZ:

CR.	Dolls. Cts.
Auditors' pay	10 50
Tuition of Poor Children	856 84
Sundry bills of Costs paid Sheriff and others	765 04
Collectors of Taxes—Fees and Releases	834 59
Assessors' pay	257 50
Treasurer of Poor-house Funds	2,600 00
Prothonotary's and Recorder's fees	31 75
Grand Jury and Constables—pay	280 50
General Jury and Constables—pay	721 54
General Jury, Circuit Court—pay	204 96
James McIlhenny, Esq. Commissioner—pay	105 00
Thomas Ehrehart, Esq. do do	90 00
Jacob Cover, Esq. do do	94 50
D. Horner, Clerk, salary, &c.	169 87
Sundry persons for Fox Sculps	23 53½
Road Views and Damages	798 25
Jailor—keeping prisoners, &c.	575 56
Court Cryer—pay, &c.	61 62
F. W. Koehler, for Printing	78 50
Jacob Lefever, do	45 62
R. W. Middleton, do	88 75
R. G. Harper, do	50 44
Directors of Poor—pay	60 00
Work done—public buildings	13 85
Wood for Court-house and Prison	231 00
Officers of Elections (General and Special) pay	562 84
Medical attendance on Prisoners	13 75
Coroner—fees, &c.	18 58
P. Heagy, for a Lot of Ground adjoining the Jail	200 00
Treasurer of Borough of Gettysburg, for Horse for the use of the Fire Company of said Borough	40 00
William S. Cobean, Sheriff, for summoning Jurors for 1831	78 00
John Heagy, for one ream of Paper	3 25
By outstanding Tax	5,790 01
Ground Rents in hands of James Gourley	35 03½
do arrearage Duplicate	725 44
Balance of George Ziegler's Bond	15 00
Treasurer's salary	100 00
Jury Verdicts and Fines in hands of P. Heagy, Esq.*	414 48
Orders of former years paid by Treasurer	15 50
Cash on hand	2,902 96½
	\$20,019 97½

IN TESTIMONY that the foregoing statement of RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES, exhibited at the Office of the Treasurer of said County, is a correct and true Copy, as taken from and compared with the Originals remaining in the Books of this Office—We have hereunto set our hands, and affixed the Seal of our said Office, at Gettysburg, the fifth of JANUARY, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

THOMAS EHREHART, } Commissioners.  
JACOB COVER, }  
JOHN L. GUBERNATOR, }

Attest—D. HORNER, Clerk.

## CIRCUIT COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given to all who it may concern, that a Circuit Court for Adams county, will be held at Gettysburg, on Monday the 5th day of March next.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff. Jan. 17.

## CIRCUIT COURT.

LIST of Causes for Trial in the Circuit Court of Adams county, to be held in Gettysburg, on Monday the 5th day of March, next.

The Carlisle Bank vs. Nicholas Wierman.  
The Trustees of Moses Gouley, an Insolvent Debtor vs. Abraham Scott.  
David Witherow vs. Peter Epley.  
Wm. McClellan, Jr. vs. Peter Brengle.  
John Ash, Jr. and James Bowen vs. Peter Brengle.  
David White vs. Thomas Neely, Geo. Day, Rachel Arnold, Jas. Wierman and Moses Neely.  
Thaddeus Stevens vs. Jacob Lefever.  
David Gilbert vs. Bernhart Hoffman.  
G. WELSH, Proth'y.

Feb. 7.

## Jurors—Circuit Court.

Borough—John Houck, John B. Marsh, Samuel S. McCreary, Adam Wert.  
Germany—Amos Lefever, Jacob Keller, Enoch Lefever.  
Hamiltonban—John McCullough, John Kinneth, John Orr, Andrew Stewart, Samuel Blythe, Israel Irvin, John Mckley, Jr. John J. Kerr, Joseph Reed, (of Benj.)  
Mountpleasant—David Demaree, Edward Riley, David Clapsaddle, Samuel S. Caldwell, Esq.  
Liberty—James McDivitt, William Scott, Joseph Hill.  
Straban—Peter Eyster, John Gorley, Peter Hultick.  
Mountjoy—Frederick Stockslager, James Black.  
Franklin—David Middlecoll, John Biessecker, Thomas McKnight.  
Cumberland—Samuel Cobean, Jr. George Guinn, Joseph Walker, Quinton Armstrong.  
Tyrone—William Greer, William Sadler.  
Reading—William Jones.  
Hamilton—Michael Hanes.  
Berwick—George Ickes, Daniel Geisselman, George Hines.  
Huntington—John Fickes, (of Daniel) John Gardner.  
Menallen—Samuel Diehl, Jesse Houck, Nathan Wright.  
Conowago—John Morningstar, Esq.  
Feb. 7.

## NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all Legatees, Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 28th day of February next, to wit:

The account of Moses Senft, Administrator of the estate of Abraham Miller, deceased.

The account of Philip Shriver, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Shriver, deceased.

The account of Simon Melhorn, Executor of the estate of David Melhorn, deceased.

The further account of Jacob Cassat, Administrator of the estate of John M. Conaughy, Esq. deceased.

The account of Henry Witmor, Executor of the estate of Jacob Dotterow, deceased.

The account of Peter Moritz, Administrator of the estate of Peter Moritz, deceased.

The account of Thomas Stephens, Esq. Executor of the estate of Moses Vanscoyock, deceased.

The account of Thomas Ehrehart, Executor of the estate of Jacob Fidler, deceased.

JOHN B. CLARK, Reg'r.  
Register's Office, Gettysburg, }  
Jan. 24, 1831. } 41

## DE LA MONTERAT'S

Columbian Vegetable Specific,

FOR the Cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections of every kind—the most valuable remedy ever yet discovered for the cure of Consumptions and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to consumptions. For all afflicted with these troublesome affections, an immediate use of this highly celebrated specific is only necessary to convince the most incredulous of its possessing qualities superior to any other medical preparation yet discovered. This specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, plants, &c. In combination of these most valuable herbs it becomes a balsam of superior value to the human family. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, & composes the disturbed nerves; and while it cleanses and heats, it also gives strength to the tender lungs, improves digestion, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This specific is also given in safety—it is mild and pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. A great many well authenticated certificates could be obtained: the proprietor is opposed to anything like puff and prefers to risk it on its own merits alone. The public will please to be cautious of a spurious article—none are genuine without the signature of the proprietor alone, which will accompany each bill of direction.

Price One Dollar—for sale by SAMUEL H. EUEHLER, Druggist, Gettysburg, Aug. 30.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of MARY MILVANE, late of Mountpleasant township, deceased, either by Note, Bond or Book account, are desired to make payment, on or before the 1st day of April next: and all those having claims against said Estate, will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

G. COWNOVER, Esq.

Jan. 24.

## Notice is hereby Given

TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

MICHAEL FREY,

LATE of Mountjoy township, Adams county, deceased, to wit:—Peter Frey, a son, and grand-children, (children of Christina Long, who died before her father) Jacob Long, George Long, Samuel Long, David Long, and Catharine intermarried with Samuel Slothower—that an

## INQUEST

will be held on Thursday the 23d day of February next, on a certain Tract of Land, situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Cornelius Lott and others, containing One Hundred and Fifty Acres, more or less, to make partition thereof and among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.  
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Jan. 31, 1831.

## FRESH ASSORTMENT

OF

## Goods.

THIS DAY,

DAVEY &amp; ZIEGLER,

ARE receiving and opening a SECOND STOCK of Goods this Fall, comprising every article of

DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

China, Glass &amp; Queens-ware,

LEGHORN, STRAW, GIMP, NAVARINO,

DUNSTABLE AND ORLEANS

BONNETS,

Fur and Hair Caps,

which are to be sold as low as any man can sell. Grateful for past favors, they solicit a continuance of the same.

Gettysburg, Nov. 23.

## Potter's EYE-WATER,

For the cure of Sore, or Inflamed Eyes.

MR. POTTER:

Sir—I take pleasure to bear testimony to the excellent effects of your Eye Water.—Two cases occurred in my family, viz. my wife and son, who were both troubled with very weak eyes; and by its operation on a person in my employ, I was induced to a trial, which, I am happy to say, has realized my anticipations; and I believe it to be a remedy of intrinsic merit in the cure of sore eyes.

Your's, with respect,

S. MARSHALL,

Fifth, near Chesnut-street.

Moore's Mills, Del. Co. Pa. May 4, 1830.

MR. W. POTTER:

Dear Sir—For several months my eyes were in such a diseased condition that I could hardly see. Various washes and remedies were tried, but did no good until Mr. D. Connor furnished me with some of your Eye-Water, which in 48 hours removed all pain, and every vestige of inflammation. My family have all been afflicted in the same way, and similar results have always followed the use of your remedy.

Your obedient servant,

S. McLAUGHLIN.

—ALSO—

POTTER'S

Oxygenated Anti-Febrifuge,

For the cure of Intermitting Fever or Fever and Ague

It does not contain a particle of any mineral substance whatever, but is strictly and purely vegetable. Certificates of cures, and printed directions for taking the medicine, accompany each bottle.

Just received &amp; for Sale at the Drug Store of Dr. J. GILBERT, Gettysburg.

Nov. 15.

cut

## WHOLESALE &amp; RETAIL

PLATE-GLASS Establishment,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

J. B. DAVEY,

FROM the encouragement received,

has been induced to commence the Manufacturing of the following

Articles, viz.:

BITS, STIRRUPS,

Coach and Gig Mounting,

Joints, Side-door, Dash &amp; Body Handles,

BELL-CAPPING &amp; PLAIN HOB-BANDS,

WINKERS &amp; PADS,

Top and Trace Finishers,

CRANK-PIECES,

of all descriptions, &amp; of the latest patterns.

He also attends very particularly to

Custom work, as he has done heretofore.

His warrants and stands good

for all work done in his Shop, that the

same shall not be exceeded by any Es-

tablishment in the United States.

All orders from a distance shall

be thankfully received, the same attend-

ed to with promptness, done in the

best manner, and on the most accom-

modating terms.

Gettysburg, Sept. 5.

if

Gettysburg Troop!

YOU will parade in Gettysburg, on

Wednesday the 22nd of February,

1832, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

An Appeal for the next year will be

held on said day, at the house of James

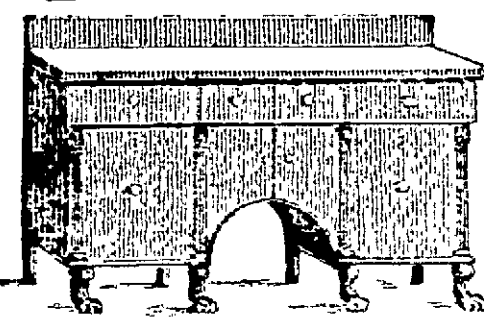
Gourley.

JAMES BILL, Jr. Capt.

Jan. 31.

19

## LOOK HERE!



THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he continues to carry on the

## CABINET-MAKING,

in all its various branches, in Baltimore-street, a few doors south of Mr. D. McCreary's Saddler's-shop—where he will manufacture and keep on hand a General and Extensive Assortment of FIRST-RATE

## Furniture,

All kinds of LUMBER and COUNTRY PRODUCE will be taken in exchange for Work—for which the highest market price will be given.

He would also inform the Public, that he continues to make

## COFFINS,

with neatness and despatch. He has also provided himself with a HEARSE for the conveyance of the Dead.

He hopes, from strict attention to business, to receive a liberal share of patronage.

L. SHARP.

Gettysburg, Feb. 7.

Cash paid for Linen and Cotton Rags at this Printing-Office.

## LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Vendue or Outcry, on Saturday the 23th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, M. on the premises,

## A Tract of Land,

Late the Estate of HUGH DENWIDDIE, deceased, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, about five miles from Gettysburg, and about one mile from the State Road leading to Emmitsburg, adjoining lands of David Horner's heirs, Robert McCreary, Andrew Walker, and others, containing about

260 ACRES,

with a large proportion of good Timber—with a Log HOUSE and double Log BARN, and other necessary Buildings erected thereon. Said Property is in a high state of cultivation, and is very productive. A large proportion of the cleared land consists of very productive Timothy Meadow. There are two wells of good water—one of which is near the house.

The title to this property is indisputable—and it is PATENTED. The premises will be shewn on application at the premises, or by the subscribers.

The Terms of sale will be made known on said day, and attendance given by

HUGH DENWIDDIE, } Adm's.  
DAVID DENWIDDIE, }

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Jan. 24.

18

## At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. McClean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion,

## The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

## WILLIAM GILLILAND.

Esquire, deceased, to wit: the heirs of John Gilliland, deceased, Samuel John, Margaret Catharine & Wm. Fleming Gilliland, all minors; William Gilliland, George Gilliland, Fleming Gilliland, and Joseph Gilliland, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the twenty-eighth day of February next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation made thereof, agreeable to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Jan. 31.

19

## NOTICE.



## Centennial Anniversary.

In the Senate of the U. States, on the 13th. Mr. Clay, from the joint committee appointed on the subject, made a report relative to arrangements for celebrating the Centennial birth-day of George Washington. The report was that Congress should adjourn over the 22d of February; that an Oration was to be delivered by Chief Justice Marshall (that gentleman, however, has declined on account of his various official duties, and the present weakness of his voice); that divine service should be performed in the Capitol; and that the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives be authorized to make application to John A. Washington, of Mount Vernon, for the Body of George Washington, to be removed and deposited in the Rotunda of the Capitol, at Washington City, on the 22d inst.; and that they prescribe the order of such ceremonies as they may deem suitable to the occasion.

After some appropriate remarks by Mr. Clay, a debate ensued on the resolution, which continued during a great part of the day. It was opposed by Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Tazewell, and Mr. Tyler; and was sustained by Mr. Webster, Mr. Sprague, Mr. Bibb, and Mr. Clay. Finally,

The question being put, the resolution was adopted by the following vote: Yeas—M. Bell, Bibb, Clay, Clayton, Dickerson, Dudley, Ewing, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnston, Kane, Knight, Moore, Naudin, Poindexter, Prentiss, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Sprague, Tipton, Tomlinson, Waggoner, Webster, WILKINS—39.

Nays—M. Buckner, DALLAS, Forsyth, Grundy, Hayne, Hill, King, Mangum, Marcy, Miller, Smith, Tazewell, Troup, Tyler, White—15.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Thomas made a report similar to that of Mr. Clay in the Senate, on which an animated debate took place, which continued until half past 6 in the evening.

Messrs. Mercer, Wilde, Dearborn, Everett, Hunt, Doddridge, Wickliffe, Drayton, Sutherland, Burges, Wayne, Adams, Archer, and Howard, addressed the House in support of the resolutions; and Messrs. McCoy, (of Va.) Gordon, Coke, Thompson, McDuffie, Alexander, Clayton, Johnston, Carson, Cambreleng, Root, Collier, and Clay, (of Alabama) in opposition to them. The question being at length taken, it was decided in favor of the resolutions—109 to 76.

[The members from this District were divided on the question—Mr. CRAWFORD voting for the resolutions, and Mr. MCCOY against them.]—Sentinel.

So the House concurred with the joint Committee in their report recommending an adjournment of both Houses on the 22d; religious services by the Chaplains that day, and a removal of the remains of Washington from their sepulchre at Mount Vernon, to the crypt prepared for them in the Capitol (immediately beneath the centre of the Rotunda) together with such ceremonial observances as may be agreed upon by the presiding officers of both houses.

In the course of the debate Mr. Cambreleng moved, but subsequently withdrew, an amendment proposing the erection of a monument over the tomb at Mount Vernon, and gave notice that he should, at some future time, bring forward a distinct proposition for a similar object.

The grounds on which the resolutions were advocated were, the debt of national gratitude; the obligation contracted by Congress in consequence of its resolution adopted in 1799, and the consent of Mrs. Washington, at that time given to the proposed removal of the remains; the common right of the whole country in the dust of Washington as a public treasure; the propriety of its being deposited in a city called after his name, and in the Capitol, the site of which he had himself designated, and where was seated that full Government which he had, more than any other man, contributed to establish; the salutary effect upon posterity, and the vindication of the national honor in the sight of the world.

It was opposed as not being in consonance with the spirit of a Republican Government, as tending to vain pride and ostentation; as violating the sanctity of the tomb; as contravening the provisions of Washington's Will; as violating the rights of Virginia as interfering with a resolution of her Legislature providing for the removal of the body to Richmond; as separating him from the remains of his wife and of his kindred; as desecrating Mount Vernon, and breaking the association between that place and the memory of Washington; as being inconsistent with the modesty and humility of the deceased patriot; as leaving his remains on a spot which, by the disruption of the Union, might become a foreign soil.

or which, by the removal of the Seat of Government, might be deprived of whatever claim it might now have to the possession of his ashes; and finally, as superfluous and useless, inasmuch as Washington's monument is in the hearts of his countrymen, and no funeral pomp, no mausoleum, however costly, can add any thing to his glory, or the veneration in which he will ever be held.

The debate was conducted with good temper and decorum.

On the following day, a joint resolution was introduced into the House of Representatives, and unanimously passed both Houses, for associating the remains of the consort of Washington with his own in their disinterment at Mount Vernon, & re-interment in their appropriate Mausoleum, the Capitol of the Union.

Another joint resolution was passed, inviting the President of the U. States, James Madison, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of War, & of Navy, the Post Master General and Attorney General of the U. States, with the relatives of Gen. Washington, to attend the great ceremony determined upon by the two Houses on the preceding day.

A resolution was also reported, authorizing the President of the U. States to procure the execution, in marble, of a full length pedestrial statue of Gen. Washington, to be placed in the centre of the Rotunda of the Capitol.

From the National Intelligencer. Centenary Commemoration.

Our readers will perceive that the two Houses of Congress have resolved to commemorate the approaching Anniversary of the Birth Day of the Father of his Country, by appropriate services, and by the removal of his remains, and those of his consort, to the Seat of Government, and depositing them at the base of the Capitol.

The death of Gen. Washington occurred on the 14th day of Dec 1799, and the news of the event was communicated to Congress by the President of the U. States on the 10th of the same month. Both Houses adjourned, after passing a resolution appointing a joint committee to report measures suitable to the occasion. On the 23d, Mr. Marshall, (now Chief Justice) from that joint committee, made a report, in the House of Representatives—in consequence of which the following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to in that House, and concurred in by the Senate:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that a Marble Monument be erected by the United States, in the Capitol, at the City of Washington; and that the family of Gen. Washington be requested to permit his body to be deposited under it; and that the Monument be so designed as to commemorate the great events of his military and political life.

"And be it further resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to direct a copy of these resolutions to be transmitted to Mrs. Washington, assuring her of the profound respect Congress will ever bear to her person and character; of their condolence on the late afflicting dispensation of Providence; and entreating her assent to the interment of the remains of Gen. George Washington, in the manner expressed in the first resolution."

This was the pledge solemnly given by Congress, and to this day unrevoked and unredeemed, to which it is proposed to give effect on the memorable occasion of the approaching Centennial Birth Day of Washington. The assent of the bereaved widow to the request of Congress, communicated to her through the President of the United States, was given in the following touching terms:

"Mount Vernon, Dec 31, 1799." "Sir: While I feel, with keenest anguish, the late dispensation of Divine Providence, I cannot be insensible to the mournful tributes of respect and veneration which are paid to the memory of my dear deceased husband—and as his best services and most anxious wishes were always devoted to the welfare and happiness of his country, to know that they were truly appreciated and gratefully remembered, affords no inconsiderable consolation.

"Taught by that great example I have so long had before me, never to oppose my private wishes to the public will, I must consent to the request made by Congress, which you have had the goodness to transmit to me—and, in doing this, I need not, I cannot, say what a sacrifice of individual feeling I make to a sense of public duty.

"With grateful acknowledgments & unfeigned thanks for the personal respect and evidences of confidence expressed by Congress, and yourself, I remain, very respectfully, your most obedient humble servant,

MARIA WASHINGTON." Congress has more than once engaged in the consideration of measures for carrying into execution its resolve, but has not heretofore been able to agree as to the manner in which it should be done. We rejoice that at last, owing to a fortunate concurrence, the Congress is about to relieve itself from the reproach of negligent omission to perform what it had so solemnly engaged to do.

Centennial Anniversary of Washington's Birth Day.—The movement which is making for celebrating the hundredth anniversary of Washington's birth day, seems to be a general and animated one. Meetings have been held in the Town and Cities of the Union—Resolutions have been adopted in some of the State Legislatures—and a spirit has been excited for paying the tribute of a nation's gratitude, on the Centennial Anniversary, to the man who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

One of the most imposing movements is made by the House of Representatives of the U. States, whose proceeding of Friday last we extract.

Richmond Compiler.

## Late Foreign Intelligence.

## LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

We are indebted to the owners of the ship *Herald*, arrived at our port, for London papers to the 3d and Liverpool to the 5th January, and by the *Tally Ho*, at Norfolk, from the same place, London papers to the 4th and Liverpool papers to the 6th January are received.

The London Times of the 3d, boldly asserts that, "whatever comes, it is as clear as sunshine that the Reform Bill must be carried." The Times, however, founds no reliance upon the supposed influence of popular indignation, with all its terrible consequences, operating on the fears of the Lords.

There is much speculation on the subject of the delay on the part of the Emperor of Russia to ratify the treaty between Holland and Belgium. The Courier says it is to be ascribed entirely to matters of delicacy towards Holland, and not to any desire, of the Emperor to prevent or retard the settlement of the Belgian question. "We are assured," says that journal, "that he has already signified his approval of the 24 articles, and that the delay in ratifying the treaty itself is merely one of form."

The Times, however, insists that Nicholas has refused to ratify, and argues an intention on his part to back Holland in her claim to the Belgic territory, in defiance of the guarantee of the independence of the latter by France, England, Austria and Prussia. The Poles who took refuge in the Prussian dominions have all returned to their homes under the conduct of Commissioners appointed by the Russian Government to receive them. They are said to have been treated with humanity and kindness.

Letters from Smyrna of the 10th Nov. state that the cholera, which had frightened away most of the inhabitants from that city who had the means of leaving it, had entirely subsided. There was no longer plague or cholera at Constantinople.

## RUMORED RESIGNATION OF LOUIS PHILIP. AND DISCONTENT IN EUROPE.

London, Jan. 3. The accredited rumor, that a serious misunderstanding exists between this country and France respecting the demolition of the fortresses on the Belgian frontiers, added to the intelligence from Spain, caused a slight gloom in the Money Market to-day. Ferdinand, it seems, has addressed a diplomatic note to the different Courts of Europe, expressing his determination to support his friend and ally, Don Miguel, the document has given rise to an apprehension that some others of the Continental Cabinets may follow his example; in which case England perhaps would become involved in hostilities. I he knowledge of Don Pedro's intended expedition appears to have increased the cholera, and awakened the activity of Miguel; threats of fine and imprisonment, with injury to the mercantile and other interests, were reiterated on the arrival of the news, and orders immediately issued for concentrating the whole of the Portuguese army on the coast. The latest accounts state that an additional supply of men for Don Pedro's militia had arrived from England by the steamers (the Sir Edward Banks and the Superb) and that the armament was on the eve of sailing. Lord Grey left this town this morning for Brighton, for the purpose of submitting to his Majesty the result of the deliberations of last night's Cabinet Council, the list of new Peers essential to be created for carrying the national bill through the Upper House.

We have heard that a Russian Courier arrived yesterday, via the Hague, with an account of the Emperor of Russia having refused to ratify the treaty proposed to Holland and Belgium. The refusal is said to be conditional, but we all know the meaning of such a phrase. The answers of the Austrian & Prussian governments have not been received, but we shall not be surprised when they arrive, to find them similar to that of Russia. This country has great reason to be displeased at the conduct of Russia in this affair. If, on receiving notice of the stipulations in the 24 articles she had then dissented from them, and had recalled her Plenipotentiaries, it would not have surprised us, for Russia might have then urged that the 24 articles had been hastily and improperly signed by her Plenipotentiaries, in opposition to the spirit and letter of former protocols, and declarations; but not having done so and having allowed so long a time to elapse; after having received an account of the 24 articles, it is with a bad grace that she now signifies her refusal to the treaty, supposing it to be true as stated to us, that the refusal has arrived.—*Cour.*

Paris, Jan. 1, 1832.—The Tribune of to-day, contains the following most extraordinary paragraph, in large letters, and in a leading part of the paper:—"*Deposition of an extraordinary nature* have been in circulation during the last two or three days. They have reached us from so many quarters, that we can no longer refuse to mention them to our readers: for it is our duty not merely to inform them of what has passed, but of what is preparing, when any news of this kind reaches us with a character of probability.

"This report is the abdication of Louis Philip in favor of the Duke of Orleans. It is necessary for us to wait and meditate twenty-four hours at least,

before we present those observations with which the announcement of such an event naturally inspires us.

I cannot say that I have not heard whispers to this effect for the past week, but I attribute them rather to the hopes and desires of the war party than to any real or meditated change of government. I have heard it said that Louis Philip is quite fatigued with the burthen of government—that the sum proposed to be granted for the civil list appears to him wholly inadequate—that his hopes of preserving peace are greatly diminished—and that he has said, 'Rather than make war he would abdicate in favor of his eldest son.' I am disposed to believe that nothing more has yet passed than what I have thus stated, though I feel firmly convinced that, if the King of Holland shall again attack Belgium, and King Leopold should again apply to Louis Philip for aid, rather than occasion a continental war by aiding King Leopold, Louis Philip would abdicate, and leave to his son all the glory or defeat of a war against Europe.

MADRID, Dec 22 (*Private Correspondence*).—Nothing is talked of in our circle but the concord that subsists between the Cabinets of St. Petersburg and Vienna, and the opposition communications between those two Courts and ours, respecting the course which our Government is to pursue to aid Don Miguel against the measures of Don Pedro. The agreement between these Cabinets began to be a general subject of conversation some time ago. It was said, meantime, that our Government had received money from abroad. These reports were, however, supposed to be spread by the Apostolical party, and little credit was given them. Now we see things in their true point of view, and we know that despatches from the Northern Courts arrive very frequently in our capital; and that the conferences between our Minister, Don Salmon, and the Russian and Austrian Ambassadors, follow each other in extremely rapid succession. Lately, we have just learned that carriages laden with money, escorted by strong detachments of troops, lately passed near Badajoz, on their way to Portugal. This happened twice within a few days.

## Various Matters.

## HARRISBURG, Feb. 14. SUICIDE.

A man whose name, from the papers found in his possession, appears to have been Jacob Dansinger, put an end to his existence, on Sunday night last, at the Masonic Hall, by shooting himself through the head with a blunderbuss. What led to the perpetration of this dreadful act, we cannot learn. There seems to have been nothing unusual about him during the day, or indeed up to the time he was found a corpse. A few minutes after he left some persons with whom he had been in conversation, a noise resembling the report of a pistol was heard to proceed from the room in which he was found, which brought a number of persons together, who forced the door, it having been previously locked by him. The deceased was found lying on his back, with the upper part of his head literally blown off, and the contents scattered about the room. The deceased was an Italian, one of a company who were giving public exhibitions of tricks of Necromancy, in this place, for a few evenings past. It appears that he was a musician on board the U.S. Frigate *Constellation*, from which he was discharged about nine weeks since. He could not speak the English language, and had but little intercourse with any persons in this place.

Mr. Canning—Mr. Monroe—and the South American Republics.—In the London Metropolitan for January, received by the Hannibal, we find an article of so much interest to the American public, that we lose no time in laying it before our readers. It is founded on a review of a recent work by Mr. Stapleton, (who is understood to have been the confidential secretary of Mr. Canning,) in the Foreign Quarterly for October; and reveals the important fact, that the famous passage in President Monroe's Message of 1823, against the interference of the Holy Alliance in the affairs of the American Continent, was sent forth to the world by virtue of a full understanding between him and Mr. Canning; that the ground assumed was to be maintained, if necessary, by the combined force of British and American arms.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

A correspondent of one of the London Journals states, that the best preventive of cholera is the eating of onions, raw before breakfast, with a due proportion of pepper and salt. Gratifying news this for the ladies.

## THE HUNTER OF TENNESSEE.

"Davy Crockett," who was a member of Congress from Tennessee, and while such, was immortalized by the account some wag gave of his lining with the President, his lively wit, and a letter to the editors of the *Intelligencer* from which we make the following extract.—The Colonel was at one time a most thorough up-to-the-hub hero—but he seems now to have some reason in his madness:—"I proclaimed it far and wide that I never would vote for Andrew Jackson for a re-election; that I would vote for any one in preference who was spoken

of as a candidate. And I now say, that I never will vote for Jackson. I am strongly solicited to offer for election, to vote for Henry Clay. The truth is, I do believe Mr. Clay is, gaining friends in these parts. The people are beginning to find out the true worth of Jacksonism; they are beginning to feel that Davy Crockett is not alone to raise his voice against the re-election of Andrew Jackson. I was one of the first men that ever crossed the Tennessee under the General, and I served two tours of duty; and I supported him for President. But I could not follow him any further, when I found the whole object of his administration appeared to be to reward his friends, at the sacrifice of political opponents. I have heard an old saying, 'once a man and twice a child.' I think this applicable at the present time."

From the United States' Gazette.

## REJECTION.

There is one view of the rejection question which it may be proper for the citizens to take.—The complaint is, that a majority of the Senate, including the Vice President, voted against Mr. Van Buren. Now, we would ask, did not the Senate act on Mr. Clay's appointment, and did not some of its members, including Gen. Jackson, vote against his nomination? If then it was wrong in the Senate to vote against Mr. Van Buren because the President had nominated him, it was no less wrong for certain Senators to vote against Mr. Clay, when the President had nominated him. But say some, "a majority did not vote against Mr. Clay, and they did against Mr. Van Buren." We reply, that as many voted against Mr. Clay as desired to, and no more voted against Mr. Van Buren than could show cause. If more Senators disapproved of Mr. V. B. it only went to show that stronger causes for rejection operated.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 15.

The Flood.—On Saturday last, all of our rivers rose above their embankments—the Allegheny, Monongahela and Ohio, and produced a scene of waste, destruction and distress, never before witnessed here, and seldom experienced by people inhabiting regions subject to inundations. The waters were considerably higher than they were ever known to be before. People residing on the islands and the margins of the rivers were driven from their tenements, and several buildings were literally swept away. Wherever the torrent reached, it was resistless, sweeping flocks and herds, and making our fields and plains desolate and bare. Without attempting to estimate the amount of damage, or to enumerate or specify instances of individual loss and distress, we will merely state, that they are innumerable and incalculable. But so far as sympathy for the sufferers, and an active benevolence and concerted efforts could relieve them, their immediate wants and necessities have been supplied or mitigated. At a public meeting held on Monday evening, to take into consideration the condition of families made houseless by the flood, and to adopt means for their relief, committees were appointed for that purpose; and a committee was also specially appointed to report, as far as practicable, the extent and amount of loss sustained. We shall avail ourselves of the information of that report when made, and publish its material statements, for the information of the public. In the mean time, we copy from Mr. Sylvester's "*Despatch*" the following paragraph on the subject:

SYLVESTER'S OFFICE, Pittsburg, Feb. 13.

We have had a tremendous flood—and Pittsburg and the towns in its vicinity have sustained great injury and loss of property. The rivers rose considerably higher than they have ever been known to rise before; being from one to two feet higher than they were at the "pumpkin flood" in 1810. The water rose to so great a height, that many of the families on this side of the river, and all on the first bottom of Bayardstown and Allegheny Town, were obliged to abandon their dwellings. Several small houses were entirely carried away—and several islands down the river have been completely swept; their fences, stock, horses, cows, sheep, hogs, fowls, &c. &c. having all been cleared off together! We will not attempt to estimate the loss and damage sustained, for it is incalculable. Those acquainted with the localities of this city will be able to form some idea of the height and force of the torrent, when we inform them that we had to pass to and from our office in a boat, that it rose as high as Liberty street on St. Clair street—nearly up to Ferry on Fourth street—and quite up to Second street on Wood street—two feet, and four squares from the bank of the river. Besides the loss of property, this inundation has caused a great deal of individual distress, and we are gratified to see a notice from the Mayor of the city, calling a public meeting of the citizens this evening, to adopt measures for the relief of the sufferers."

Since writing the above, we have been told that all the bridges on the stage route between Pittsburg and Beavertown are now closed, and rendered impassable—and it is most probable that the communication between this city and the interior of Kentucky and Ohio will be interrupted and irregular for several days.



**THE GREAT FLOOD.**—We are gratified to learn by letters from Pittsburgh of Saturday, that the river ceased to rise about 10 o'clock on Friday night, and had fallen about six feet, and that the apprehension of any further injury had nearly subsided.—The aqueduct and bridge about which great fears were entertained are both safe.—Dorsey's Mill on the opposite side of the river is destroyed, and most of the stone on the first Bank in Allegheny town are washed away.—We have received the following letter from our correspondent at Wheeling, post-marked the 13th, though dated the 11th.

"WHEELING, Feb. 11th, 1832.  
Dear Sir—The Ohio has risen far above its embankments, and presents an appearance of terrific grandeur which beggars description. All South Wheeling is inundated; boats can now pass over houses which were considered beyond the reach of the river—many families have lost every thing, and are now without homes.

The distress, and loss, which this unprecedented occurrence has occasioned is beyond calculation—for the last twelve hours, dwellings, barns, wheat, and hay stacks, flour, whiskey, pork, &c. have been floating down in such quantities, as to show that the loss above has been immense.—But the flood will be most severely felt below.—Marietta, and other places lying below the level of Wheeling must be entirely under water—the situation of families driven from their homes by the irresistible element, and forced to seek safety on the hills, without food or shelter, is truly distressing.

The inhabitants are watching the rising waters with intense anxiety—a further rise would be attended with the most dreadful consequences. I fear many lives are already lost; families residing on the bank of the river, and on islands, will remove from the first to the second story, and thus procrastinate their departure, until retreat is cut off.

Zanes' island is completely covered, an occurrence which has not taken place before within the memory of man—the cattle on the island are up to their middle in water, bellowing most dolefully; indeed, the whole scene is one tending to excite feelings of the deepest melancholy.

It is a curious fact, illustrative of the character the Aborigines have obtained for close observation and correct inferences, that the Indians from the Rocky Mountains, who passed through here a few weeks since, on their way to Washington, predicted an unusual flood in the western waters this season, assigning as a reason, that the beavers had built their habitations several feet higher than had ever been known, which they consider as an unerring indication of high water."

**The Ohio River.**—A gentleman who arrived last evening from the west, represents the destruction of property on the Ohio, by the high water, as exceeding any thing that has occurred for a long period. In passing up the Ohio river he saw almost every species of property floating down upon its waters. The scite of the town of Marietta was observed to be almost completely covered with water. *Balt. Pat.*

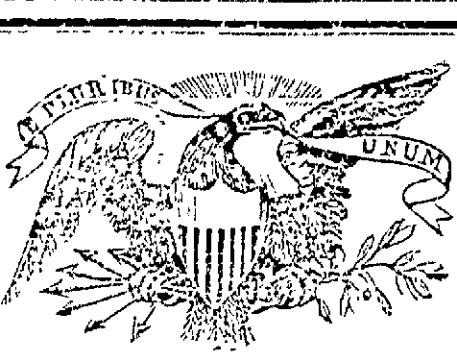
The high water in the Allegheny and its tributaries has occasioned great destruction of property in Western Pennsylvania. We have already noticed the accounts of the fresher and destruction of property at Pittsburgh and neighborhood. It appears also that great injury has been done along the Kiskiminitas. The Blairsville dam connected with the public improvements, has been greatly injured, and the salt works are said to be nearly destroyed. The following item of individual loss, in that region, is from the Harrisburg Intelligencer of Thursday:

"Messrs. Stewart and Bogges, (Gen. Stewart, of the House of Representatives) had 16,000 barrels of salt swept away, which, together with other losses, it is said amounts to 50 or 60,000 dollars. This is a public loss, and must have an effect upon the market price of that article in the west."

The following opinion of Washington we record at this moment with peculiar pleasure. It is an extract of a letter addressed by the father of his country, to Judge Boudinot.

"The free cultivation of letters—the unbounded extension of commerce—the progressive refinement of manners—the growing liberality of sentiment—and, above all, the pure and benign light of revelation, has had a mediating influence on all mankind, and increased the blessings of society.

"I now make it my earnest prayer that God would have you, and the state over which you preside, in his holy protection, and that he would incline the hearts of the citizens to cultivate a spirit of subordination and obedience to government; to entertain a brotherly affection and love for one another, for their fellow citizens of the United States at large, and particularly for their brethren who have served in the field, and finally that he would most graciously be pleased to dispose us all to do justice, to love mercy, and to despise ourselves with that charity, humility and pacific temper of mind which were the characteristics of the Divine Author of our blessed religion, without a humble imitation of whose example in those things we can never hope to be a happy nation. I have the honor to be, &c.  
GEO. WASHINGTON."



## ADAMS SENTINEL.

Gettysburg, Feb. 21.

"To-morrow is the Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of WASHINGTON—to whom, under Heaven, we are more indebted than to any other, for the liberties of our happy country! His character needs no eulogy—his fame no remembrance—our gratitude no stimulant—the joyous feelings and aspirations of millions will be spontaneous, and unbought!

"We attended, by invitation, on Friday evening last, the celebration of their first anniversary, by the *Philomathian Society* of the Gettysburg Gymnasium. Two Addresses were delivered, one by Mr. S. OSWALD, the other by Mr. SPRINGER, members of the Society—which would have done honor to older heads and more experienced declaimers, for sublimity of thought, chasteness of style, and correctness of elocution. Philomathians! if your association is productive of such results, let your cry be—'Onward!' The meeting was opened and closed with prayer by the Rev. H. BAUGHER, one of the Professors in the Gymnasium; several hymns were likewise sung during the meeting—all which added a high interest to the celebration.

"The Rev. DAVID MCCONAUGHY, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in this borough, has been elected President of Washington College, in this State. He has signified his acceptance of the high trust: and will leave this place, to enter upon its duties, about the middle of April. The institution is in a highly prosperous situation. The talents, piety, and moral worth, of our venerated pastor, need no eulogy of ours: they are felt by all! Although the severance of associations of more than thirty years' duration, must be a source of painful regret to himself and to those amongst whom he has ministered—we have no doubt, that it has been brought about only in prayerful obedience to a high sense of duty.

"The bill for the division of York and Adams counties has been negatived in the House of Representatives.

On Tuesday last, a bill was reported in the House, laying a tax on Dogs in the counties of Adams, Crawford and Mercer, and for the preservation of Sheep.

On the same day, a petition was presented in the House, for the incorporation of the Gettysburg Beneficial Society.

The Franklin county rail-road bill passed the House on the same day.

The bill granting \$2000 a year, for four years, to Canonsburg College, passed the House on Thursday last—it had previously passed the Senate.

"Our readers will find in the preceding page, a sketch of the proceedings of Congress relative to the removal of WASHINGTON'S Remains for interment in the Capitol, on the Hundredth Anniversary of his Birth. By the following answer of Mr. J. A. WASHINGTON to the request made, it will be seen, that the grateful intentions of Congress have been frustrated by his refusal to suffer a removal of the remains:

MONTE VERNON, Feb. 16, 1832.  
To the Hon. the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Rep.:

GENTLEMEN: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and the resolutions of Congress to carry into complete effect that which was adopted in Dec. 1793, for the removal of the remains of George Washington to the Seat of Government.

I have received with profound sensibility the expression of the desire of Congress, representing the whole nation, to have the custody and care of the remains of my revered relative; and the struggle which it has produced in my mind between a sense of duty to the highest authorities of my country and private feelings has been greatly embarrassing. But when I reflect that his will in respect to the disposition of his remains has been recently carried into full effect, and that they now repose in perfect tranquility, surrounded by those of other honored members of the family, I have Congress with deference to the motives which seem to me to require that I should not consent to the relocation.

I pray you, gentlemen, to remember to the sentiments and feelings to Congress, and to the grateful acknowledgments of the whole of the relatives of my great name, for the distinguished honor which was rendered to him, by the removal of his remains to this place, and to the great and noble assurance of my gratitude and esteem.

JOHN A. WASHINGTON.

Mr. CUSTIS, to whom application had been made, gave the following answer:

ANNE ARUNDEL, Md.  
Tuesday Night, Feb. 11, 1832.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and the resolutions of Congress to carry into complete effect that which was adopted in Dec. 1793, for the removal of the remains of George Washington to the Seat of Government.

I have the honor to be, with perfect respect, gentlemen, your obedient servant.  
GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS.

## REMAINS OF WASHINGTON.

The majority of our readers will learn, with sincere regret, that the intention of Congress, in fulfillment of the Resolution of 1793, to remove to the Capitol the Remains of GEORGE WASHINGTON, has been defeated by the refusal of the proprietor of the Mount Vernon estate to suffer them to be removed from thence. Though we approve much more the spirit in which Mr. CUSTIS met the offer of Congress, we pass no censure on the different course of Mr. WASHINGTON. We respect his scruples, while deprecating the consequence of them. Some day or other, we hope, Congress will purchase Mount Vernon, and there honor the memory of the great and good, whose ashes there repose, by a monument, which, though it may last for centuries, will not outlast his fame.

Though the great design of Congress has thus fallen through, we yet rejoice at what has been accomplished by their recent action on this subject.

In the first place, the solemn pledge of Congress has been redeemed from discredit, as much by its resolution and its overtures to the relatives of WASHINGTON, as if the effect had answered the intention.

In the second place, we have had ample acknowledgment, in the Debate, as well as by the votes in the two Houses of Congress, on this interesting occasion, of the truth and wisdom of the political creed of the Father of his Country, as best known and delivered down to posterity in his Farewell Address to his countrymen. Reverence for his great maxims of Republican policy was mingled with gratitude for his Revolutionary services; in breasts of those, who, on all sides, attested attachment for both, by the sincerity with which they professed veneration for his memory.—This, at least, is something gained—something to be thanked for. *Nat. Int.*

The Commander of the Army of the United States (Gen. Macomb) has directed that the Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Geo. Washington shall be ushered in by a salute of One Hundred Guns from the several military posts in the Union; and "every other military display he exhibited, which may be consistent and proper on the occasion."

**The Mother of Washington.**—Mr. SILAS E. BURROWS, a generous citizen of New-York, has offered to defray, himself, the expense of a Monument over the remains of the Mother of Washington, which lie interred in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, Va. His offer has been acceded to by the Monumental committee, and measures taken to commence the work. The committee made application to the President of the United States to officiate in laying the corner-stone; who has consented to do so upon an early day after the close of the present session of Congress. We cannot refrain from giving Mr. Burrows' letter. It is as follows:—

FREDERICKSBURG, Va Feb. 8, 1832.

GENTLEMEN: I again visit you to repeat my former wishes of furnishing, individually, the funds for erecting the Monument over the remains of MARY, the Mother of WASHINGTON.

As the spot where her ashes rest was by her selected, there let the Monument be raised, and the willows of Mount Vernon, from the tomb of the Son, wave over the Mother's grave. My offer is the tribute of an American heart, and the investment I will bequeath as a legacy to my children, of far more value than any pecuniary possession. The Monument shall be of such design and composition as to please the Family of Washington, the citizens of Fredericksburg, and your honorable Committee.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

SILAS E. BURROWS.  
The Monumental Committee, Fredericksburg.

"The bill for the apportionment of Representatives under the new census, passed the H. of Representatives of the U. States on Thursday last, fixing the ratio at 47,700, by a vote of 130 to 55. The following shows the present number of representatives of the several states, the number of each on the new ratio, and the fractions of unrepresented population on that ratio:—

	Present Number.	Number by New Ratio.	Fraction.
Maine	7	8	17,933
New-Hampshire	6	5	30,326
Massachusetts	13	12	38,907
Rhode Island	2	2	1,799
Connecticut	6	6	11,465
Vermont	5	5	42,147
New-York	31	49	5,101
New-Jersey	6	6	33,722
Pennsylvania	26	28	12,472
Delaware	1	1	27,752
Maryland	9	8	24,245
Virginia	22	21	21,897
N. Carolina	13	13	19,617
S. Carolina	9	9	25,735
Georgia	7	9	511
Kentucky	12	13	1,753
Tennessee	9	13	5,109
Ohio	14	19	29,542
Indiana	5	7	9,101
Mississippi	1	2	14,901
Illinois	1	3	14,901
Louisiana	5	3	24,901
Missouri	1	5	55,619
Alabama	3	5	24,901
	172	257	475,475

**Foreign.**—An arrival from Europe brings intelligence to the 18th of Jan. from Liverpool, that a large boat had been lost in the previous night.

"The bill for the extension of the term of the Circuit Court, in the Southern District of New-York, from the 1st of March to the 1st of April, 1832, passed the House on Thursday last, by a vote of 130 to 55.

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the civil list than had been proposed by the commission, and having uttered the sentiment in reply to a deputy, "If you English luxury from the palace of the King, it will soon be banished from the houses of his subjects," the deputies of the extremes of the Chamber rose and cried aloud—"Louis Philip has no subjects." M. M. Caber, Clerc Lassalle, Laboussiere and others exclaimed, the King has no subjects. Order, order! let the minister be called to order! M. Marchal—"Those who make kings, are no longer subjects, but citizens. During five minutes not a word was heard except personal and outrageous cries against the *juste-milieu*. The tumult and disorder continued during the remainder of the sitting. Although the President might be seen ringing with violence his great bell, yet it could not be heard. No one paid any attention to the President, and the most tumultuous and violent observations were made by all parties, one against the other, in various parts of the Chamber. At half past six the sitting closed in the midst of noise, menace, and agitation.

**Parisian Conspiracy.**—A conspiracy has been detected in the French capital, and defeated as soon as detected. Its object was the re-establishment of the Republic, and of course the dethronement of the citizen-king. His Kingship, we suspect, is by this time sick of such "half-faced fellowship."

**Lisbon.**—Several ships of war belonging to Pedro's piratical squadron have already appeared in the Tagus, and all is alarm and anxiety here.

**Hamburg.**—It is confidently rumored here that Russia, Austria and Prussia refuse to ratify the treaty with Belgium.

**St. Petersburg.**—Extraordinary activity prevails in the War Department, and couriers from the French and British Cabinets arrive almost daily.

**More Irish Massacre.**—Another conflict has taken place at Taghmor, in the county of Wexford, between the police and the peasantry, in which several on both sides were killed and wounded.

**Jamaica.**—A passenger on board the brig *Mondula* at New-York, which left Kingston, (Jamaica) on the 27th January, states that the insurrection among the Negroes in that island had in a great measure subsided.—Nearly 150 plantations had been burned, and the destruction of property was immense.—The number of blacks killed during the disturbance, in different parts of the island, was about 2000.

## CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.

In the Senate, Thursday, the resolutions submitted on Wednesday, by Mr. Holmes—the first calling for information as to the causes of the delay in the preparation of the annual commercial statements; and the second, enquiring why the resolution of the 22d of December, respecting the trade between the United States and the British Colonies, had not been made—were taken up for consideration. After some discussion, a motion to lay the first resolution on the table was negatived by the casting vote of the Chair, and the second was laid on the table. The first resolution, after further discussion, was adopted. The Vice President communicated the correspondence between the Presiding Officers of the two Houses, and the representatives of the Washington family, relative to the application made to the latter for the remains of GEORGE WASHINGTON and MARTHA WASHINGTON. Mr. Clay's resolution, proposing a modification of the Tariff, was taken up; and Mr. Grundy concluded his speech in opposition to it. Mr. Ewing is entitled to the floor this day.

In the Senate, on Friday, the apportionment bill from the House was read twice and referred to the Select Committee consisting of Messrs. Webster, Buckner, Hayne, Marcy, Tipton, Dallas and Forsyth. Mr. Clay's resolution was taken up, and Mr. Ewing spoke at length, in its support. The Senate adjourned to Monday.

A message was received from the President of the United States, on the subject of the removal of the Indians beyond the Mississippi, accompanied by a report from the Secretary of War, giving an outline of the progress already made in the work, and what remains to be done, &c. &c. The bill for the adjustment of the claims of the State of South Carolina against the United States, was, after some debate, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, by a decisive vote. The bills making appropriations—for revolutionary and other pensions—for the Naval service of 1832—for the payment of arrearages in the naval service, chargeable to the enumerated contingent, prior to the 1st February, 1832—and for the fortifications for the year 1832, were considered in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, reported to the House and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.—Adjourned.

In the House, on Friday, numerous bills of a private character were reported from the Standing Committees.—Mr. Jarvis, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported a bill to aid in the education of Deaf and Dumb persons. Mr. India, of Tennessee, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported a bill to provide for laying out and constructing a National Road from Portsmouth, in Ohio, to a point south of the Linden Mountain, in N. Carolina. Mr. Jarvis, from the Committee on the Public Buildings, reported a bill making appropriations for the Public Buildings, and for other purposes. The resolutions authorizing the Clerk of the House to procure a bill book, a copy of the Constitution, and to be used by the members, were agreed to. The bill for liquidating and paying the claims of the State of South Carolina against the United States, and the four appropriation bills mentioned in our analysis of yesterday, were passed.—Adjourned.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 13.  
**Lotteries.**—Mr. Dunlop made a report in the House of Representatives on Friday last, in relation to lotteries, which we have not had an opportunity of examining, but it is said to be a very able paper. Three thousand copies in English and one thousand in German, were ordered to be printed. The report recommends a bill to prohibit the sale of lottery tickets, by penal enactments against vendors, purchasers, and advertisers. It argues that the State has fulfilled her engagement with the Union canal company.

February 17.  
The improvement bill was called up in the House to-day. An Amendment was offered by Mr. Heston, as a substitute for the whole bill, containing entirely different provisions and appropriations; and in order to afford time to have it printed, the committee rose to sit again to-morrow.

**Ohio Canal.**—From the accounts received at Columbus, it appears that two or three breaches had been made, in the line of the Miami Canal, and that the banks had caved in for some distance, in the neighborhood of Cincinnati. It is feared, in consequence, that the navigation will be obstructed on this part of the line for a month or two. *Balt. Pat.*

## FOR THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

**Mr. Harper.**—I am a sincere admirer of every thing like improvement: and when I read of the successful efforts of Domestic Industry, I feel particularly pleased. In your last number, you take favorable notice of a specimen of SILK shown to you by Mr. WYRMOW, of Cumberland township. I am glad to see that the article of Silk is beginning to receive the attention it really merits. It is matter of astonishment and regret, that it has not, before this time, found its way into this section of the country. A portion of every farm might profitably be given to its cultivation, and employment to thousands whose time at present rests heavily on their hands.

As I feel particularly interested in the matter, you will perhaps, to oblige me, ascertain and state, from what number of cocoons the "200 skeins of silk" were procured, how reeled, and upon what species of Mulberry the worms were fed. *COLBERT.*

## Baltimore Prices Current.

From the Patriot of Saturday last.			
Flour,	5 12	Whiskey,	29
Wheat,	1 00 to 1 15	Plaster,	5 00
Corn,	39	Fathers,	38
Rye,	73	Cloverseed,	\$5 75

## MARRIED.

On the 7th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kroch, Mr. Lewis Hoff, of Baltimore, to Miss Hannah Myers, of Littlestown.

On the 9th, by the Rev. C. Weyl, Mr. John Gruss, to Miss Rebecca Toot—both of Straban township.

On Thursday last, by the same, Mr. Wm. Newman, of Franklin township, to Miss Lydia Trostle, daughter of Mr. George Trostle, of Cumberland township.

## DIED.

On Thursday evening last, in this borough, Mrs. Sarah Paxton, relict of Mr. John Paxton, deceased, formerly of Millers-Town.

On the 12th inst. at Hartford, Conn. the Rev. Dr. Cornelius, Agent of the American Board of Foreign Missions.

## Sheriff's Sales.

In pursuance of sundry writs of *Levari Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Friday the 9th day of March next, at 1 o'clock, p. m. at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, the following *REAL ESTATE*, viz:

**A Tract of Land,** Situate in Reading township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Wm. Johnston, John Myers and James Morrison, containing 64 Acres and 97 Perches, more or less, on which are erected a

**1½ story Stone Dwelling** with House, Stone Bank Barn, Log Stable, and other Out-buildings, a well of water, and an Orchard.—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Mary Weakley.

—ALSO—

**A Lot of Ground,** Situate in the Town of Hampton, Reading township, Adams county, adjoining lots of No. 1 and 2, fronting on Baltimore-street, and known on the general plan of said Town by No. 2, on which are erected a two-story

**Brick Dwelling-house,** and Brick Back-Building, (occupied as a Tavern) Frame Stable, and two wells of water. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Elias King and Mary King.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place, in pursuance of a Writ of *Venditioni Expositio*,

**A Tract of Land,** Situate in Hamilton township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Philip Fehl, James Watson and others, containing 46 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a one-story

**Log Dwelling-house,** Log Barn, and other Out-buildings.—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of James Bond.

WAL. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.  
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Feb. 21, 1832. } ts

W. BLANKS, of all kinds, for sale at this Printing-Office.



**Centennial Anniversary.**

In the Senate of the U. States, on the 13th, Mr. Clay, from the joint committee appointed on the subject, made a report relative to arrangements for celebrating the Centennial birth-day of George Washington. The report was that Congress should adjourn over the 22d of February; that an Oration was to be delivered by Chief Justice Marshall (that gentleman, however, has declined on account of his various official duties, and the present weakness of his voice); that divine service should be performed in the Capitol; and that the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives be authorized to make application to John A. Washington, of Mount Vernon, for the Body of George Washington, to be removed and deposited in the Rotunda of the Capitol at Washington City, on the 22d inst.; and that they prescribe the order of such ceremonies as they may deem suitable to the occasion.

After some appropriate remarks by Mr. Clay, a debate ensued on the resolution, which continued during a great part of the day. It was opposed by Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Tazewell, and Mr. Tyler; and was advocated by Mr. Webster, Mr. Sprague, Mr. Bibb, and Mr. Clay. Finally,

The question being put, the resolution was adopted by the following vote:

**Yeas**—M. Bell, Bibb, Clay, Clayton, Dickerson, Dudley, Ewing, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnston, Kane, Knight, Moore, Naudain, Poindexter, Prentiss, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Sprague, Tipton, Tomlinson, Waggaman, Webster, WILKINS—29.

**Nays**—M. Buckner, DALLAS, Forsyth, Grundy, Hayne, Hill, King, Mangum, Marcy, Miller, Smith, Tazewell, Troup, Tyler, White—15.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Thomas made a report similar to that of Mr. Clay in the Senate, on which an animated debate took place, which continued until half past 6 in the evening.

Messrs. Mercer, Wilde, Dearborn, Everett, Hunt, Doddridge, Wickliffe, Drayton, Sutherland, Burges, Wayne, Adams, Archer, and Howard, addressed the House in support of the resolutions; and Messrs. McCoy, (of Va.) Gordon, Coke, Thompson, McDuffie, Alexander, Clayton, Johnston, Carson, Cambreleng, Root, Collier, and Clay, (of Alabama) in opposition to them. The question being at length taken, it was decided in favor of the resolutions—109 to 76.

[The members from this District were divided on the question—Mr. CRAWFORD voting for the resolutions, and Mr. MCCOY against them.]—Sentinel.

So the House concurred with the joint Committee in their report recommending an adjournment of both Houses on the 22d; religious services by the Chaplains that day, and a removal of the remains of Washington from their sepulchre at Mount Vernon, to the crypt prepared for them in the Capitol (immediately beneath the centre of the Rotunda) together with such ceremonial observances as may be agreed upon by the presiding officers of both houses.

In the course of the debate Mr. Cambreleng moved, but subsequently withdrew, an amendment proposing the erection of a monument over the tomb at Mount Vernon, and gave notice that he should, at some future time, bring forward a distinct proposition for a similar object.

The grounds on which the resolutions were advocated were, the debt of national gratitude; the obligation contracted by Congress in consequence of its resolution adopted in 1799, and the consent of Mrs. Washington, at that time given to the proposed removal of the remains; the common right of the whole country in the dust of Washington as a public treasure; the propriety of its being deposited in a city called after his name, and in the Capitol, the site of which he had himself designated, and where was seated that full Government which he had, more than any other man, contributed to establish; the salutary effect upon posterity; and the vindication of the national honor in the sight of the world.

It was opposed as not being in consonance with the spirit of a Republican Government, as tending to vain pride and ostentation; as violating the sanctity of the tomb; as contravening the provisions of Washington's Will; as violating the rights of Virginia; as interfering with a resolution of her Legislature providing for the removal of the body to Richmond; as separating him from the remains of his wife and of his kindred; as desecrating Mount Vernon, and breaking the association between that place and the memory of Washington; as being inconsistent with the modesty and humility of the deceased patriot; as leaving his remains on a spot which, by the disruption of the Union, might become a foreign soil; or which, by the removal of the Seat of Government, might be deprived of whatever claim it might now have to the possession of his ashes; and finally, as superfluous and useless, inasmuch as Washington's monument is in the hearts of his countrymen, and no funeral pomp, no mausoleum, however costly, can add any thing to his glory, or the veneration in which he will ever be held.

The debate was conducted with good temper and decorum.

On the following day, a joint resolution was introduced into the House of Representatives, and unanimously passed both Houses, for associating the remains of the consort of Washington with his own in their disinterment at Mount Vernon, & re-interment in their appropriate Mausoleum, the Capitol of the Union.

Another joint resolution was passed, inviting the President of the U. States, James Madison, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of War, & of Navy, the Post Master General and Attorney General of the U. States, with the relatives of Gen. Washington, to attend the great ceremony determined upon by the two Houses on the preceding day.

A resolution was also reported, authorizing the President of the U. States to procure the execution, in marble, of a full length pedestrian statue of Gen. Washington, to be placed in the centre of the Rotunda of the Capitol.

From the National Intelligencer.

**Centenary Commemoration.**

Our readers will perceive that the two Houses of Congress have resolved to commemorate the approaching Anniversary of the Birth Day of the Father of his Country, by appropriate services, and by the removal of his remains, and those of his consort, to the Seat of Government, and depositing them at the base of the Capitol.

The death of Gen. Washington occurred on the 14th day of Dec 1799—and the news of the event was communicated to Congress by the President of the U. States on the 10th of the same month. Both Houses adjourned, after passing a resolution appointing a joint committee to report measures suitable to the occasion. On the 23d, Mr. Marshall, (now Chief Justice) from that joint committee, made a report, in the House of Representatives—in consequence of which the following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to in that House, and concurred in by the Senate:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a Marble Monument be erected by the United States, in the Capitol, at the City of Washington; and that the family of Gen. Washington be requested to permit his body to be deposited under it; and that the Monument be so designed as to commemorate the great events of his military and political life.

"And be it further resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to direct a copy of these resolutions to be transmitted to Mrs. Washington, assuring her of the profound respect Congress will ever bear to her person and character; of their condolence on the late afflicting dispensation of Providence; and entreating her assent to the interment of the remains of Gen. George Washington, in the manner expressed in the first resolution."

This was the pledge solemnly given by Congress, and to this day unrevoked and unredeemed, to which it is proposed to give effect on the memorable occasion of the approaching Centennial Birth-Day of Washington. The assent of the bereaved widow to the request of Congress, communicated to her through the President of the United States, was given in the following touching terms:

"Mount Vernon, Dec. 31, 1799.

"SIR: While I feel, with keenest anguish, the late dispensation of Divine Providence, I cannot be insensible to the mournful tributes of respect and veneration which are paid to the memory of my dear deceased husband—and as his best services and most anxious wishes were always devoted to the welfare and happiness of his country, to know that they were truly appreciated and gratefully remembered, affords no inconsiderable consolation.

"Taught by that great example I have so long had before me, never to oppose my private wishes to the public will, I must consent to the request made by Congress, which you have had the goodness to transmit to me—and, in doing this, I need not, I cannot, say what a sacrifice of individual feeling I make to a sense of public duty.

"With grateful acknowledgments & unfeigned thanks for the personal respect and evidences of condolence expressed by Congress, and yourself, I remain, very respectfully, your most obedient humble servant.

MARIA WASHINGTON."

Congress has more than once engaged in the consideration of measures for carrying into execution its resolve, but has not heretofore been able to agree as to the manner in which it should be done. We rejoice that at last, owing to a fortunate concurrence, the Congress is about to relieve itself from the reproach of negligent omission to perform what it had so solemnly engaged to do.

**Centennial Anniversary of Washington's Birth-Day.**—The movement which is making for celebrating the hundredth anniversary of Washington's birth day, seems to be a general and animated one. Meetings have been held in the Towns and Cities of the Union—Resolutions have been adopted in some of the State Legislatures—and a spirit has been exerted for paying the tribute of a nation's gratitude, on the Centennial Anniversary, to the man who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

One of the most imposing movements is made by the House of Representatives of the U. States, whose proceeding of Friday last we extract.

Richmond Compiler.

**Late Foreign Intelligence.****LATEST FROM ENGLAND.**

We are indebted to the owners of the ship *Herald*, arrived at our port, for London papers to the 3d and Liverpool to the 5th January, and by the *Tally Ho*, at Norfolk, from the same place, London papers to the 4th and Liverpool papers to the 6th January are received.

The London Times of the 3d, boldly asserts that, "whatever comes, it is as clear as sunshine that the Reform Bill must be carried." The Times, however, founds no reliance upon the supposed influence of popular indignation, with all its terrible consequences, operating on the fears of the Lords.

There is much speculation on the subject of the delay on the part of the Emperor of Russia to ratify the treaty between Holland and Belgium. The *Courier* says it is to be ascribed entirely to matters of delicacy towards Holland, and not to any desire of the Emperor to prevent or retard the settlement of the Belgian question. "We are assured," says that journal, "that he has already signified his approval of the 24 articles, and that the delay in ratifying the treaty itself is merely one of form." The Times, however, insists that Nicholas has refused to ratify, and argues an intention on his part to back Holland in her claim to the Belgic territory, in defiance of the guarantee of the independence of the latter by France, England, Austria and Prussia.

The Poles who took refuge in the Prussian dominions have all returned to their homes under the conduct of Commissioners appointed by the Russian Government to receive them. They are said to have been treated with humanity and kindness.

Letters from Smyrna of the 19th Nov. state that the cholera, which had frightened away most of the inhabitants from that city who had the means of leaving it, had entirely subsided. There was no longer plague or cholera at Constantinople.

**RUMORED RESIGNATION OF LOUIS PHILIP. AND DISCONTENT IN EUROPE.**

LONDON, Jan. 3.

The accredited rumor, that a serious misunderstanding exists between this country and France respecting the demolition of the fortresses on the Belgian frontiers, added to the intelligence from Spain, caused a slight gloom in the Money Market to-day. Ferdinand, it seems, has addressed a diplomatic note to the different Courts of Europe, expressing his determination to support his friend and ally, Don Miguel: the document has given rise to an apprehension that some others of the Continental Cabinets may follow his example, in which case England perhaps would become involved in hostilities. The knowledge of Don Pedro's intended expedition appears to have increased the cholera, and awakened the activity of Miguel; threats of fine and imprisonment, with injury to the mercantile and other interests, were reiterated on the arrival of the news, and orders immediately issued for concentrating the whole of the Portuguese army on the coast. The latest accounts state that an additional supply of men for Don Pedro's flotilla had arrived from England by the steamers (the *Sir Edward Banks* and the *Superb*) and that the armament was on the eve of sailing.

Lord Grey left this town this morning for Brighton, for the purpose of submitting to his Majesty the result of the deliberations of last night's Cabinet Council, the list of new Peers essential to be created for carrying the national bill through the Upper House.

We have heard that a Russian Courier arrived yesterday, via the Hague, with an account of the Emperor of Russia having refused to ratify the treaty proposed to Holland and Belgium. The refusal is said to be conditional, but we all know the meaning of such a phrase. The answers of the Austrian & Prussian governments have not been received, but we shall not be surprised when they arrive, to find them similar to that of Russia. This country has great reason to be displeased at the conduct of Russia in this affair. If, on receiving notice of the stipulations in the 24 articles she had then dissented from them, and had recalled her Plenipotentiaries, it would not have surprised us, for Russia might have then urged that the 24 articles had been hastily and improperly signed by her Plenipotentiaries, in opposition to the spirit and letter of former protocols, and declarations; but not having done so and having allowed so long a time to elapse; after having received an account of the 24 articles, it is with a bad grace that she now signifies her refusal to the treaty, supposing it to be true as stated to us, that the refusal has arrived.—*Cont.*

PARIS, Jan. 1, 1832.—The Tribune of to-day, contains the following most extraordinary paragraph, in large letters, and in a leading part of the paper:—"Reports of an extraordinary nature have been in circulation during the last two or three days. They have reached us from so many quarters, that we can no longer refuse to mention them to our readers: for it is our duty not merely to inform them of what has passed, but of what is preparing, when any news of this kind reaches us with a character of probability.

"This report is the abdication of Louis Philip in favor of the Duke of Orleans. It is necessary for us to wait and meditate twenty-four hours at least,

before we present those observations with which the announcement of such an event naturally inspires us.

I cannot say that I have not heard whispers to this effect for the past week, but I attribute them rather to the hopes and desires of the war party than to any real or meditated change of government. I have heard it said that Louis Philip is quite fatigued with the burthen of government—that the sum proposed to be granted for the civil list appears to him wholly inadequate—that his hopes of preserving peace are greatly diminished—and that he has said, "Rather than make war he would abdicate in favor of his eldest son." I am disposed to believe that nothing more has yet passed than what I have thus stated, though I feel firmly convinced that, if the King of Holland shall again attack Belgium, and King Leopold should again apply to Louis Philip for aid, rather than occasion a continental war by aiding King Leopold, Louis Philip would abdicate, and leave to his son all the glory or defeat of a war against Europe."

MADRID, Dec. 22. (*Private Correspondence*)—Nothing is talked of in our circle but the concord that subsists between the Cabinets of St. Petersburg and Vienna, and the diplomatic communications between those two Courts and ours, respecting the course which our Government is to pursue to aid Don Miguel against the measures of Don Pedro. The agreement between these Cabinets began to be a general subject of conversation some time ago. It was said, meantime, that our Government had received money from abroad. These reports were, however, supposed to be spread by the Apostolical party, and little credit was given them. Now we see things in their true point of view, and we know that despatches from the Northern Courts arrive very frequently in our capital; and that the conferences between our Minister, Don Salmon, and the Russian and Austrian Ambassadors, follow each other in extremely rapid succession. Late, we have just learned that carriages laden with money, escorted by strong detachments of troops, lately passed near Badajoz, on their way to Portugal. This happened twice within a few days.

**Various Readers.**

HARRISBURG, Feb. 14.

**SUICIDE.**

A man whose name, from the papers found in his possession, appears to have been Jacob Dansinger, put an end to his existence, on Sunday night last, at the Masonic Hall, by shooting himself through the head with a blunderbuss. What led to the perpetration of this dreadful act, we cannot learn. There seems to have been nothing unusual about him during the day, or indeed up to the time he was found a corpse. A few minutes after he left some persons with whom he had been in conversation, a noise resembling the report of a pistol was heard to proceed from the room in which he was found, which brought a number of persons together, who forced the door, it having been previously locked by him. The deceased was found lying on his back, with the upper part of his head literally blown off and the contents scattered about the room. The deceased was an Italian, one of a company who were giving public exhibitions of tricks of Necromancy, in this place, for a few evenings past. It appears that he was a musician on board the U.S. Frigate *Constellation*, from which he was discharged about nine weeks since. He could not speak the English language, and had but little intercourse with any persons in this place.

**Mr. Canning—Mr. Monroe—and the South American Republics.**—In the London Metropolitan for January, received by the *Hannibal*, we find an article of so much interest to the American public, that we lose no time in laying it before our readers. It is founded on a review of a recent work by Mr. Stapleton, (who is understood to have been the confidential secretary of Mr. Canning,) in the *Foreign Quarterly* for October; and reveals the important fact, that the famous passage in President Monroe's Message of 1823, against the interference of the Holy Alliance in the affairs of the American Continent, was sent forth to the world by virtue of a full understanding between him and Mr. Canning; that the ground assumed was to be maintained, if necessary, by the combined force of British and American arms.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

A correspondent of one of the London Journals states, that the best preventive of cholera is the eating of onions raw before breakfast, with a due proportion of pepper and salt. Grati-fying news this for the ladies.

**THE HUNTER OF TENNESSEE.**

"Davy Crockett," who was a member of Congress from Tennessee, and while such, was immortalized by the account some wag gave of his "living with the President, his lately written letter to the editors of the *Intelligencer*, from which we make the following extract.—The Colonel was at one time a most thorough, up-to-the-hub-bone—but he seems now to have some reason in his madness:—

"I proclaimed it far and wide that I never would vote for Andrew Jackson for a re-election; that I would vote for any one in preference who was spoken

of as a candidate. And I now say, that I never will vote for Jackson. I am strongly solicited to offer for elector, to vote for Henry Clay. The truth is, I do believe Mr. Clay is gaining friends in these parts. The people are beginning to find out the true worth of Jacksonism; they are beginning to find out that Davy Crockett is not alone to raise his voice against the re-election of Andrew Jackson. I was one of the first men that ever crossed the Tennessee under the General, and I served two tours of duty; and I supported him for President. But I could not follow him any further, when I found the whole object of his administration appeared to be to reward his friends, at the sacrifice of political opponents. I have heard an old saying, 'once a man and twice a child' I think this applicable at the present time."

From the United States Gazette.

**REJECTION.**

There is one view of the rejection question which it may be proper for the citizens to take.—The complaint is, that a majority of the Senate, including the Vice President, voted against Mr. Van Buren. Now, we would ask, did not the Senate act on Mr. Clay's appointment, and did not some of its members, including Gen. Jackson, vote against his nomination? If then it was wrong in the Senate to vote against Mr. Van Buren because the President had nominated him, it was no less wrong for certain Senators to vote against Mr. Clay, when the President had nominated him. But say some, "a majority did not vote against Mr. Clay, and they did against Mr. Van Buren." We reply, that as many voted against Mr. Clay as desired to, and no more voted against Mr. Van Buren than could show cause. If more Senators disapproved of Mr. V. B. it only went to show that stronger causes for rejection operated.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 15.

**The Flood.**—On Saturday last, all of our rivers rose above their embankments—the Allegheny, Monongahela and Ohio, and produced a scene of waste, destruction and distress, never before witnessed here, and seldom experienced by people inhabiting regions subject to inundations. The waters were considerably higher than they were ever known to be before. People residing on the islands and the margins of the rivers were driven from their tenements, and several buildings were literally swept away. Wherever the torrent reached, it was restless, sweeping flocks and herds, and making our fields and plains desolate and bare. Without attempting to estimate the amount of damage, or to enumerate or specify instances of individual loss and distress, we will merely state, that they are innumerable and incalculable. But so far as sympathy for the sufferers, and an active benevolence and concerted efforts could relieve them, their immediate wants and necessities have been supplied or mitigated. At a public meeting held on Monday evening, to take into consideration the condition of families made houseless by the flood, and to adopt means for their relief, committees were appointed for that purpose; and a committee was also specially appointed to report, as far as practicable, the extent and amount of loss sustained. We shall avail ourselves of the information of that report when made, and publish its material statements, for the information of the public. In the mean time, we copy from Mr. Sylvester's "*Despatch*" the following paragraph on the subject:

SYLVESTER'S OFFICE,

Pittsburg, Feb. 13.

We have had a tremendous flood—and Pittsburg and the towns in its vicinity have sustained great injury and loss of property. The rivers rose considerably higher than they have ever been known to rise before; being from one to two feet higher than they were at the "pumpkin flood," in 1810. The water rose to so great a height, that many of the families on this side of the river, and all on the first bottom of Bayardstown and Allegheny Town, were obliged to abandon their dwellings.—Several small houses were entirely carried away—and several islands down the river have been completely swept; their fences, stock, horses, cows, sheep, hogs, fowls, &c. &c. having all been cleared off together! We will not attempt to estimate the loss and damage sustained, for it is incalculable. Those acquainted with the localities of this city will be able to form some idea of the height and force of the torrent, when we inform them that we had to pass to and from our office in a boat—that it rose as high as Liberty street on St. Clair street—nearly up to Ferry on Fourth and quillery to Second street on Wood before then, there, and four squares from the bank of the river. Besides the loss of property, this inundation has caused a great deal of individual distress, and we are gratified to see a notice from the Mayor of the city, calling a public meeting of the citizens this evening, to adopt measures for the relief of the sufferers.

Since writing the above, we have been told that all the bridges on the stage route between Pittsburg and Beaver, are carried away or rendered impassable; and it is most probable that the communication between this city and the interior of Kentucky and Ohio will be interrupted and irregular for several days.



# Receipts & Expenditures of Adams C'ty.

Commissioners' Office, Adams County, Pennsylvania.

AGREEABLY to an Act of Assembly, entitled, "An Act to raise County Rates and Levies," requiring the Commissioners of the respective Counties to publish a statement of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES yearly.—We, the Commissioners of Taxes of said County, do Report as follows, viz:—From the 7th of January, 1831, to the 5th of January, 1832, both days included:—

DR.	Dolla. Cts.	CR.	Dolla. Cts.
To outstanding Tax at last settlement	5,982 77	Auditors' pay	10 50
Ground Rents in hands of James Gourley	35 08	Tuition of Poor Children	856 84
Arrears Duplicate	725 44	Sundry bills of Costs paid Sheriff and others	765 04
Balance of George Ziegler's Bond	115 00	Collectors of Taxes—Fees and Releases	884 59
Ground Rents in hands of C. Chritzman	44 00	Assessor's pay	257 50
Tax assessed for 1831	10,349 36	Treasurer of Poor-house Funds	2,600 00
Ground Rents, due January, 1831	199 00	Prothonotary's and Recorder's fees	31 75
Cash of D. Willis, Esq. for an Estray sold	6 00	Grand Jury and Constables—pay	280 50
Cash on hand at last settlement	2,149 85	General Jury and Constables—pay	721 54
Jury Verdicts and Fines in hands of P. Heagy, late Sheriff	414 48	General Jury, Circuit Court—pay	204 96
Addition to Tax Duplicates	18 99	James McIlhenny, Esq. Commissioner—pay	105 00
	\$20,019 97	Thomas Ehrehart, Esq. do do	90 00
		Jacob Cover, Esq. do do	94 50
		D. Horner, Clerk, salary, &c.	169 87
		Sundry persons for Fox Sculps	28 50
		Road Views and Damages	798 25
		Jailor—keeping prisoners, &c.	675 56
		Court Crier—pay, &c.	61 62
		F. W. Koehler, for Printing	78 50
		Jacob Lefever, do	45 62
		R. W. Middleton, do	88 75
		R. G. Harper, do	50 44
		Directors of Poor—pay	60 00
		Work done, public buildings	13 85
		Wood for Court-house and Prison	231 00
		Officers of Elections (General and Special) pay	562 84
		Medical attendance on Prisoners	13 75
		Coroner—fees, &c.	18 58
		P. Heagy, for a Lot of Ground adjoining the Jail	200 00
		Treasurer of Borough of Gettysburg, for Horse for the use of the Fire Company of said Borough	40 00
		William S. Cobean, Sheriff, for summoning Jurors for 1831	78 00
		John Heagy, for one ream of Paper	3 25
		By outstanding Tax	5,790 01
		Ground Rents in hands of James Gourley	35 08
		do arrears Duplicate	725 44
		Balance of George Ziegler's Bond	115 00
		Treasurer's salary	100 00
		Jury Verdicts and Fines in hands of P. Heagy, Esq.	414 48
		Orders of former years paid by Treasurer	15 80
		Cash on hand	2,902 96
			\$20,019 97

## THE OUTSTANDING TAX APPEARS TO BE IN THE HANDS OF THE FOLLOWING COLLECTORS:

1820 John Marshall,*	Berwick,	4 89
1823 Michael Snyder,	Germany,	1 05
1825 Adam Swope,	Borough,	125 46
" Wm. Cobean,	Cumberland,	1 26
1827 Caleb Beales,	Latimore,	52 09
1828 Peter Deardorff,	Reading,	46 62
" James White, Jr.,	Liberty,	2 00
1829 Henry Albert,	Reading,	86 92
" Michael Kitzmiller,	Conowago,	44 82
" Jesse Seabrooks,	Hamiltonban,	3 06
" John McIlwain,	Mountpleasant,	139 86
" P. Bishop, Jr.,	Germany,	57 00
1830 C. Picking,	Hamilton,	150 66
" P. Voglesong,†	Berwick,	105 72
" John Marshall,*	Hamiltonban,	69 71
" John Bream, Sen.,	Tyrone,	35 86
" Samuel Kennedy,*	Huntingdon,	88 36
1831 George Irwin,*	Hamiltonban,	399 03
" James Renshaw,*	Germany,	601 05
" Isaac Durbarrow,*	Mountjoy,	220 20
" John Duffield,*	Tyrone,	220 26
" James Patterson,	Hamilton,	62 61
" Nicholas Groop,	Huntingdon,	350 35
" George Myers, Jr.,	Latimore,	205 14
" John Emlet,	Conowago,	275 36
" James Scott,*	Liberty,	456 86
" Geo. Brinkerhoff,	Mountpleasant,	335 89
" Anthony Deardorff,	Franklin,	269 95
" Michael Miller,	Cumberland,	567 30
" Jacob Taughinbaugh,	Straban,	396 41
" Jacob Smith,	Menallen,	405 31
		\$5,790 01

Those marked thus [\*] have since paid part—thus [†] in full.

## AUDITORS' REPORT.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County.

WE, the subscribers, being duly elected AUDITORS to settle and adjust the Public Accounts of the Treasurer and Commissioners of said County, and having been sworn or affirmed agreeably to law, REPORT the following to be a General Statement of the said Account, from the 7th day of January, 1831, to the 5th day of January, 1832—both days included:—

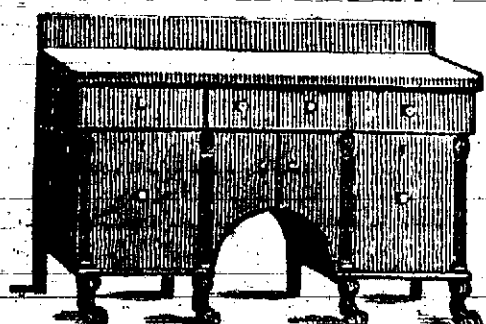
ROBERT SMITH, Treasurer, and Commissioners—in Account with the County of Adams.

DR.	Dolla. Cts.	CR.	Dolla. Cts.
To outstanding Tax, January 6, 1831	\$5,982 77	By Cash paid on Commissioners' orders	\$10,036 90
Quit-rents in hands of James Gourley	35 08	Outstanding Tax	5,790 01
Arrears Duplicate	725 44	Quit-rents in hands of James Gourley	35 08
Balance of George Ziegler's Bond	115 00	Arrears Duplicate	725 44
Quit-rents in hands of Christian Chritzman	44 00	Balance of George Ziegler's Bond	115 00
Tax assessed for 1831	10,349 36	Treasurer's Salary	100 00
Cash of David Willis, Esq. for an Estray sold in Franklin township	6 00	Jury Verdicts and Fines in P. Heagy's hands	414 48
Balance of last settlement	2,149 85	Balance in Treasury	2,902 96
Jury Verdicts and Fines in P. Heagy's hands	414 48		\$20,019 97
Addition to Tax Duplicate	18 99		
	\$20,019 97		

WE further Report, that we have examined the items which compose the above Account, and certify that they are correct—and that the Balance of Two Thousand Nine Hundred and Two Dollars and Ninety-Six and an half Cents, is in the hands of the Treasurer.

CHARLES KETTLEWELL, } Auditors.  
JOHN McKESSON, }

## LOOK HERE!



THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he continues to carry on the

**CABINET-MAKING,** in all its various branches, in Baltimore-street, a few doors south of Mr. D. McCreary's Saddler's shop—where he will manufacture and keep on hand a General and Extensive Assortment of **FIRST-RATE**

**Furniture.**

All kinds of LUMBER and COUNTRY PRODUCE will be taken in exchange for Work—for which the highest market price will be given.

He would also inform the Public, that he continues to make

**COFFINS,** with neatness and despatch. He has also provided himself with a HEARSE for the conveyance of the Dead.

He hopes, from strict attention to business, to receive a liberal share of patronage.

L. SHARP.

Gettysburg, Feb. 7.

Cash paid for Linen and Cotton Rag in this Printing-Office.

## LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Vendue or Outcry, on Saturday the 25th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, M. on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

Late the Estate of HUGH DENWIDDIE, deceased, situate in Cumberland town-

ship, Adams county, about five miles from Gettysburg, and about one mile from the State Road leading to Emmitsburg, adjoining lands of David Horner's heirs, Robert McCreary, Andrew Walker, and others, containing about

260 ACRES,

with a large proportion of good Timber—with a Log HOUSE and double Log BARN, and other necessary Buildings erected thereon. Said Property is in a high state of cultivation, and is very productive. A large proportion of the cleared land consists of very productive Timothy Meadow. There are two

well of good water, one of which is near the house.

The title to this property is indisputable—and it is PATENTED. The premises will be shown on application at the premises, or by the subscribers.

The Terms of sale will be made known on said day, and attendance given by

HUGH DENWIDDIE, } Adm's.  
DAVID DENWIDDIE, }

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Jan. 24.

## At an Orphans' Court.

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. McLean, Esquires, Judges, &c assigned, &c. On motion,

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and Legal Representa-

tives of

**WILLIAM GILLILAND.**

Esquire, deceased, to wit: the heirs of John Gilliland, deceased, Samuel John, Margaret Catharine & Wm. Fleming Gilliland, all minors; William Gilliland, George Gilliland, Fleming Gilliland, and Joseph Gilliland, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the twenty-eighth day of February next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation made thereof, agreeable to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Jan. 31.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of MARY KNIGHT, late of Mountpleasant township, deceased, either by Note, Bond or Book account, are desired to make payment, on or before the 1st day of April next; and all those having claims against said Estate, will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

G. COWNOVER, Ex'r.

Jan. 24.

## CIRCUIT COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given to all who it may concern, that a Circuit Court for Adams county, will be held at Gettysburg, on Monday the 5th day of March next.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

Jan. 17.

## CIRCUIT COURT.

LIST of Causes for Trial in the Circuit Court of Adams county, to be held in Gettysburg, on Monday the 5th day of March, next.

The Carlisle Bank vs. Nicholas Wierman.

The Trustees of Mos-

ses Gourley, an Insol-

vent Debtor vs. Abraham Scott.

David Witherow vs. Peter Epley.

Wm. McClellan, Jr.

John Ash, Jr. and

James Bowen vs. Peter Brengle.

David White vs. Thomas Neely, Geo.

Day, Rachel Ar-

nold, Jas. Wierman

and Moses Neely.

Thaddeus Stevens vs. Jacob Lefever.

Daniel Gilbert vs. Bernhart Hoffmann.

G. WELSH, Protry.

Feb. 7.

## Jurors—Circuit Court.

Borough—John Houck, John B. Marsh,

Samuel S. McCaskey, Adam Wood.

Germany—Amos Lefever, Jacob Keller,

Enoch Lefever.

Hamiltonban—John McCullough, John Ki-

net, John Orr; Andrew Stewart, Samuel

Blythe, Israel Irvin, John Mickle, Jr. John

J. Kerr, Joseph Reed, (of Benj.)

Mountpleasant—David Demaree, Edward

Riley, David Clapsaddle, Samuel S. Cald-

well, Esq.

Liberty—James McDivitt, William Scott,

Joseph Hall.

Straban—Peter Eyster, John Gorley, Pe-

ter Hulick.

Mountjoy—Frederick Stockslager, James

Black.

Franklin—David Middlecott, John Bio-

secker, Thomas McKnight.

Cumberland—Samuel Cobean, Jr. George

Guinn, Joseph Walker, Quinton Armstrong.

Tyrone—William Greer, William Sadler.

Reading—William Jones.

Hamilton—Michael Hanes.

Berwick—George Ickes, Daniel Geissel-

man, George Himes.

Huntingdon—John Fickes, (of Daniel,

John Gardner.

Menallen—Samuel Diehl, Jesse Houck,

Nathan Wright.

Conowago—John Morningstar, Esq.

Feb. 7.

## NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

To all Legatees, Creditors and other

persons concerned, that the Ad-

ministration Accounts of the Estates of

the deceased persons hereafter named,

will be presented to the Orphans'

Court of Adams county, for confirma-

tion and allowance; on Tuesday the 28th

day of February next, to wit:

The account of Moses Sent, Admin-

istrator of the estate of Abraham Miller,

deceased.

The account of Philip Shriver, Ad-

ministrator of the estate of Joseph Sha-

rer, deceased.

The account of Simon Melhorn, Ex-

ecutor of the estate of David Melhorn,

deceased.

The further account of Jacob Cassat,

Administrator of the estate of John M.

Conaughy, Esq. deceased.

The account of Henry Witmor, Ex-

ecutor of the estate of Jacob Dotterow,

deceased.

The account of Peter Moritz, Ad-

ministrator of the estate of Peter Mor-

itz, deceased.

The account of Thomas Stephens,

Esq. Executor of the estate of Moses

Vanscoyock, deceased.

The account of Thomas Ehrehart,

Executor of the estate of Jacob Fidler,

deceased.

JOHN B. CLARK, Reg'r.

Register's Office, Gettysburg, }  
Jan. 24, 1831.

## Notice is hereby Given

TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

**MICHAEL FREY,**

late of Mountjoy township, Ad-

ams county, deceased, to wit:

Paul Frey, son and grand children,

(children of Christina Long, who died

before her father) Jacob Long, George

Long, Samuel Long, David Long, and

Catharine intermarried with Samuel

Stethower—that an

## INQUEST

will be held on Thursday the 23d day

of February next, on a certain Tract of

Land, situate in Mountjoy township,

Adams county, adjoining lands of Cor-

nelius Lott and others, containing One

Hundred and Fifty Acres, more or less,

to make partition thereof to and among

all the Heirs and Legal Representa-

tives of said deceased, if the same will

admit of such partition without preju-

dice to or spoiling the whole; but if the

same will not admit of such partition,

then to part and divide the same to and

among as many of them as the same

will accommodate; but if the same will

not admit of division at all, without

prejudice to or spoiling the whole, then

to make partition thereof to and among

those who are entitled to the same, as

provided.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, }  
burg, Jan. 31, 1831.

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## FRESH ASSORTMENT

OF